

Kania Assures Russia Of Determination to Counter Subversives

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW — Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the Polish Communist Party, assured the Soviet leaders Tuesday that his regime had the will and the strength to solve Poland's problems independently.

Addressing the 5,000 delegates to the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, which opened on Monday, Mr. Kania promised to put an end to the activities of "counterrevolutionary forces" seeking to "sow anarchy in Poland."

Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, also spoke before the party congress on Tuesday, rejecting Washington's charges that Cuba was instigating rebellion in El Salvador and saying, "We will fight to the death if imperialism attacks us."

Mr. Kania's pledges to the Soviet Union and the other Soviet bloc party leaders at the congress could be seen as a response to President Leonid I. Brezhnev's forceful remarks on the Polish crisis in his keynote speech to the delegates on Monday. Mr. Brezhnev said that "the pillars of the Socialist state in Poland are in jeopardy" and that "we will not abandon fraternal, Socialist Poland in its hour of need."

Mr. Kania, according to accounts of his speech at the closed meeting that were reported by Tass and by Vadim V. Zagladin, deputy leader of the International Department of the Soviet party's Central Committee, conceded that Poland was still undergoing a severe trial.

"However," he added, "we wish to assure you, comrades, to assure all our friends that we have enough will and strength to prevent counter-revolution in Poland, Poland is and remains a Socialist state, a true ally of the Soviet Union and an unbreakable link in the Socialist community."

Then, according to European Communist sources who heard

U.S. Stand On Salvador

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we will always be ready to talk, although not to surrender. Remember, it is easier for the United States to get involved than to extricate itself."

So far, the Reagan administration has rebuffed opposition calls for negotiations and has instead suggested that the front talk directly to El Salvador's government and its Christian Democratic president, Jose Napoleon Duarte.

"We cannot talk to the fascists in the armed forces," said Salvador Samayoa, a former education minister who joined the guerrillas last year, "but we are willing to give the Christian Democrats the benefit of the doubt if they could show they had any power of their own."

But Mr. Samayoa argued that the regime was being sustained only by U.S. military assistance and that preliminary talks should therefore be held between the guerrillas and the Reagan administration. "The U.S. says there are progressive civilians and military officers in the government," he added. "We want to be told who they are."

He went on: "But if the U.S. persists in seeking a military solution, then it will have to escalate its involvement. If it sends in arms, advisers and a few mercenaries, it will never defeat the revolutionary forces. And if it escalates, the conflict will spread to the rest of Central America."

Thorn Arrives in Greece

ATHENS — Gaston Thorn, president of the European Economic Community Commission, arrived here Tuesday for talks with Premier George Rallis and President Constantine Caramanlis. Mr. Thorn is on a tour of EEC nations.

Polish Party Rank and File Seeks Reform

By John Damton

GDANSK, Poland — At a series of meetings throughout the country, rank-and-file members of the Communist Party are raising demands for greater democracy and other reforms within the party itself — a movement that could have far-reaching consequences for the future of Polish Communism.

The demands range from the procedural — such as an insistence upon secret and honest elections for all party positions — to the ideological.

In Gdansk, where the local party organization has been mobilized by workers riots in 1970 and strikes last year, and where the mood for change far outstrips the rest of the country, there is even sentiment for scrapping democratic centralism, Lenin's key concept that the Central Committee has the right to dictate to lower party echelons.

Such a revolutionary departure from the system of party control that prevails throughout Eastern Europe has virtually no chance of being accepted by the leadership, and the Soviet Union would be quick to shoot it down. But the mere fact that it is being talked about openly is a measure of how deep the soul-searching caused by the Polish workers' revolt runs at

him speak, he said: "We are grateful to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the Soviet people for their fraternal assistance and support, for their understanding of our situation and their confidence that our party and people will be able to solve our problems independently."

The Polish leader, judging from the unofficial accounts of his address, appeared to concede that he did not have unlimited time to overcome the social and political unrest set loose by the rise of the independent trade unions. The neighboring Socialist states are understandably worried, he said, as "imperialism" seeks to take over the trade unions. And, in a community such as the Socialist one, the common defense is the cause "not only of each individual state but of the entire Socialist coalition."

At the same time, Mr. Kania sought to project an image of a Polish leadership that has learned from its mistakes.

Mr. Castro, according to brief accounts of his speech given by Tass and by Zagladin, accused the United States of distorting the meaning of political events in Latin America.

"The Yankee imperialists are trying to equate the national liberation movement, the struggle of peoples for social changes, with terrorism," he said.

Reagan Reviewing Trade With Communist Nations

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON — U.S. Trade Representative William Brock said Monday the Reagan administration is reviewing high technology trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries and will be watching for a signal on how they plan to conduct relations with the United States during the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party meeting this week.

"The sense of this administration is that the Soviet Union has not been forthcoming as a responsible participant in the world community," Mr. Brock said.

Mr. Brock said he did not know when a decision regarding trade with Communist nations would be reached. "We'll deal with these matters in stages," Mr. Brock said. "We are very aware of the present meeting" of the Communist Party in Moscow, "and we'll be looking for a sign in their direction."

An administration official said later that the Trade Policy Committee has made a review of East-West trade, particularly in high technology, a high priority item. Mr. Brock is chairman of the committee.

Appeal by Hess Is Turned Down

United Press International

BERLIN — Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, lost another legal battle Tuesday in his campaign to be released from Spandau prison, where he is serving a life term as a war criminal.

The Federal Administrative Court rejected Hess' plea that the West German government ask international agencies to intercede for him on the ground that his imprisonment violates fundamental human rights. Hess' lawyer said after the verdict was pronounced that he would take the case to the United Nations, although he said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had refused to sponsor it.

The court ruled that Hess' constitutional rights were not violated by refusal of the government to take up his imprisonment with the United Nations, the European Court for Human Rights in Strasbourg and the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The Constitutional Court had rejected an appeal by Hess last month.

Polish Party Rank and File Seeks Reform

the grass roots of the 3-million-member party.

"I've been in the party for 30 years," said J. Ojzanski, a white-haired representative of the shipyard in Gdynia. "And I'm ashamed that this situation came about. There was no way for the rank and file to go to the top. There was no initiative. It's got to be changed."

The meetings are planning sessions to prepare the agenda for the ninth party congress in the spring. The congress, which is the supreme decision-making convocation of the party, was not scheduled to meet until 1985, but it is being convened in extraordinary session to reformulate policy in reaction to national crises.

The leadership appears to regard the congress with apprehension, as a necessary but risky undertaking, because a revolt on the floor could oust the Central Committee and shift the country onto a new direction. It has delayed even setting a date for the congress, apparently playing for a time to better control the selection of delegates.

In the provinces, however, the pressures are building up, not decreasing. The pre-congress commission met on Feb. 17 in Gdansk. Similar meetings occurred last week in Konin, Lomza, Radom, Siedlce, Walbrzych and Tarnow.



Jubilant legislators from the Spanish Cortes, surrounded by journalists and spectators, hug each other after being released by rebel Civil Guards who held them hostage for almost 18 hours.

Madrid Coup Collapses; All Hostages Are Set Free

(Continued from Page 1)

action to spark a coup and had assured them that a ranking military officer would soon arrive to take command of the situation.

During the siege, Col. Tejero reportedly telephoned Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, commander of the Valencia military region, to in-

form him that Civil Guards were in control of the Cortes.

Gen. Milans del Bosch then ordered the military state of siege in the Valencia region and suspended the authority of civilian government there.

In a statement, Gen. Milans del Bosch said he decided to act because "the events under way in the capital of Spain and the consequent power vacuum" made it necessary for him to "guarantee order in the region."

In an apparent attempt to protect himself, Gen. Milans del Bosch asserted that he remained loyal to the king and would obey his instructions. The general, a reputedly hardline rightist who has been critical of democratic government in Spain, lifted the state of siege in Valencia and ordered his troops back to the barracks late Monday night when it became evident that all the other regional commanders were backing the king and refusing to suspend civil authority in their region.

After the coup had failed, military officials said Gen. Milans del Bosch had been summoned to Madrid for questioning.

For their parts, Col. Tejero and 17 other officers were arrested. The colonel was reported to have rejected an offer of safe conduct out of the country during negotiations to end the siege. He was quoted as saying just before giving up, "I will have to pay with 30 or 40 years in prison."

According to legislators, Col. Tejero remarked several times during the occupation of the Cortes that a military government was necessary to fight terrorism in Spain.

When Mr. Brock was asked if that thinking applies to investment policy, he replied, "Of course it does." Canada is the biggest trading partner of the United States.

High technology exports to the Soviet Union were stopped last year by the Carter administration in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. At that time the United States was exporting between \$155 million and \$180 million in high technology to the Soviet Union. Shipments to Soviet satellite countries were never halted, according to the Commerce Department. High technology trade to Communist countries in 1979 was \$493 million, the department said.

The Carter administration also imposed a grain embargo against the Russians, which was extended by Mr. Carter before leaving office.

Agriculture Secretary John Block was asked by how much agricultural exports would grow if the grain embargo were lifted. Mr. Block said he didn't know because the Russians "seem able to import nearly what they want." He added that he didn't know whether the Soviet Union would even ask to buy grain if the embargo were lifted.

"They may not even come to us," Mr. Block said. "My opinion is they would be coming to us to buy some feed grains and processed products."

The various subcommittees of a national pre-congress commission, under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, are being flooded with proposals from the provincial committees.

The Gdansk commission, divided into 13 task forces, is under Zbigniew Kowalski, a teacher, who is quick to point out that for the first time commission members were elected by the rank and file, not hand-picked.

"Some of our ideas have to be radical because mistakes in the party were uncorrected," he said. "This is a historical time for our party, but the turns and twists we are making now will never have to be repeated."

Isolation, Deceptions

The Gdansk group is proposing that the party congress be opened, in effect a call for it to continue until the party has cleansed itself and embraced wide-ranging reforms. That group proposes secret ballots, nominations from the floor, more candidates than positions, and limited terms of office for party officials — a radical change from the current mode of operations in which delegates are carefully screened from above and Central Committee members are confirmed, not selected, by the congress.

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Jaime Milans del Bosch

The uprising took place after two weeks of unrest among the police and Civil Guard, who had come under strong public criticism because a Basque militant had allegedly been tortured to death while in police custody earlier this month.

The rebel Civil Guards stormed into the Cortes on Monday evening just as a vote was being taken to form a new government under Deputy Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo. After the siege ended, a Cortes spokesman said the vote on the Calvo Sotelo government would resume on Wednesday afternoon.

The negotiations with the rebels were mainly carried out by the commander of the Civil Guard, Maj. Gen. Jose Aramburu Topete, and Gen. Alfonso Armada, deputy chief of the joint chiefs of staff.

Throughout Tuesday morning, the two officers talked between the Cortes and the Palace Hotel — 50 yards away — which served as their makeshift command post.

The siege began to break down around 10 a.m. when a few rebel Civil Guards climbed out of windows on the ground floor of the Cortes building and gave themselves up. Within a half hour, about 50 had deserted the uprising under the encouragement of policemen and loyal Civil Guards.

At about the same time, 13 women legislators were released. One of the women, Carmen Solano, said that they had at first refused to leave until the men were freed, but then relented under pleas from their male colleagues.

At 12:01 p.m., the male legislators began walking out of the building in single file.

Reagan Sets Conditions

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spectrum of Soviet-U.S. relations. "You can't just deal with one face of the international relationship. You have to deal with all the problems that are dividing us," Mr. Reagan said.

"I have repeatedly said I am willing to negotiate a solution — legitimate negotiations aimed at verifiable reductions in nuclear weapons. I also made it plain at such a negotiating table, if and when this takes place, there should be other considerations, what has been termed by Mr. Brezhnev as linkage," he added.

Asked what he thought the Soviet motive was, Mr. Reagan said: "I wouldn't try to guess what's in their thinking, but let's just say I found it very interesting."

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[Mr. Mamedov noted some new proposals in Mr. Brezhnev's speech, "such as the proposal to discuss limitations on deployment of the new submarines, the Tikon for the U.S. and the Typhoon class for the Soviet Union, as well as strategic missiles launched from those submarines." He called the Brezhnev proposals very authoritative since they come from "the highest official in the Soviet Union."]

Meanwhile, Senate Republican leader Howard Baker of Tennessee said, "I think the willingness of the Soviet Union to do that after all their bluster and all of their bad-mouthing of America and this administration ... may be the first foreign policy dividend of the Reagan administration."

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Reagan Sets Conditions

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Syrian Regime Slowed by Year Of Foreign, Domestic Tangles

By Jonathan C. Randal

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad's regime seems to be having trouble finding its stride again now that its worst domestic threat has receded enough to allow reflection.

A visitor returning after a two-year absence finds old friends in and out of government more than a little morose, almost depressed by the regime's inability to snap out of a series of lackluster performances.

Sometimes they give the impression that the great hopes of earlier years have turned sour once and for all and that the days of imagination are over. These are times for survival based on the armed forces and the police.

The regime has good reason to feel weary and wary. At home it has survived last spring's mass demonstrations bordering, at times, on armed insurrection. But the repression used to reassert authority — plus the assassination attempt in June against the president — have left a legacy of suspicion and doubt.

A lackluster economy dependent once again on Arab donations to Syria as the principal Arab confrontation state has contributed to a feeling that the regime is put upon and ill-served by its supposed friends.

Feeling Isolated

Abroad the government feels dangerously isolated and almost trapped.

Bogged down in Lebanon with 22,000 troops committed in a thankless task that benefits almost none of the out with most of the Arab world, all but despairing of salvation from the Reagan administration, the Assad government at times gives the impression it can do little but take its lumps.

Analysts are convinced that the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union last fall was motivated essentially by frustration and a need for formal symbolism that such a pact entailed. Last November, when Syria moved troops to the Jordanian border, the Soviet ambassador was not informed of the move despite treaty obligations for prior consultation.

In the Middle East, where Mr. Assad appeared a major and sure-footed leader of an emerging regional superpower, the regime has shown recent signs of erratic behavior.

The dispatch of troops to the Jordanian border was far from Mr. Assad's finest hour, not the kind of reasoned, calculated decision that former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger so admired during his shuttle diplomacy in and out of Damascus in 1974.

Held Responsible

Nor has Syria avoided condemnation in the still-avoided disappearance earlier this month of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut kidnapped in a full-fledged commando raid.

Because of its armed presence in Lebanon — and its secret service's reputation for rough-and-ready justice — Syria is held responsible despite its protestations of injured innocence.

The regime's defenders reply that erratic behavior in the Middle East is no Syrian monopoly, and indeed many observers have questioned King Hussein's wisdom in allying Jordan with Iraq or Iraq's invasion of Iran.

More worrying is Mr. Assad's personal isolation. His partisans make little secret of their desire to see him meet more Syrians from all walks of life, a practice he has all but abandoned in the last year except for conferring with his senior aides.

"He's running the danger of getting out of touch with what people are saying and what is happening," an official said. Mr. Assad sees few diplomats and prefers to receive foreign statesmen.

Grumbling, especially about the repression, at times has obscured the undisputed accomplishments of the regime in education, housing, roads, industrialization and providing jobs.

"We are getting a reputation of being the enfant terrible of the Middle East," an official said. "as if we were responsible for all the region's problems."

He argued that the world, especially the West and the United States, needed a strong Syria to arrive at a just and comprehensive peace now that the Camp David formula has reached a dead end.

Yet Syria's arguments are often difficult for outsiders to credit as rational.

For example, Mr. Assad is convinced that King Hussein is determined to follow Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in seeking a separate peace with Israel at Syrian and Palestinian expense.

Policy Questions

Asked why Jordan would make such a deal after refusing it in 1978, the official said: "That is what is tricky, there is nothing there, nothing concrete to convince you, but I promise the president has his good reasons."

Put more bluntly by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, the policy is simply that "there will be no Jordanian option as long as Syria wields a stick over the regime of King Hussein."

Such preventive hollering passes

for policy. So did the brief union with Libya last fall, which failed to produce the hoped for largesse from Libyan coffers.

Despite the implacable rivalry between the rival Ba'ath Party regimes in Baghdad and Damascus, officials in Damascus are convinced that Iraq scuttled any plans in 1979 because it believed that the Gulf was more important than the Palestinian issue.

In local eyes, the 1973 Arab-Israeli war served chiefly to let partner Egypt to make a separate peace with Israel. Syria got nothing in return.

The regime's entry into Lebanon to stop the civil war and control the Palestinians with an eye toward obtaining a homeland, them also has turned into a nightmare. Israel basically outmaneuvered Syria by backing the Christian Lebanese militias and making practically impossible for a solution to be reached.

Mr. Assad's hope of economic development was stymied in a process and about 30 percent of the budget still is earmarked for defense.

"The Americans lost a golden opportunity for making a just and comprehensive peace in the middle East," an official said, "but the high hopes about effective pressure on Israel that came from the Americans were dashed."

Although standard Syrian policy, the sentence was pronounced almost like an epitaph for an era. "American policy has become like one of those bitter fruits that make you choke a bit more each bite," the information minister remarked.

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Iraq Said to Send Jordan 35 Captured Iran Tanks

By Edward Cody

WASHINGTON — Jordan has suspended its request to buy an additional 100 M-60 battle tanks from the United States because it has received about 35 captured Iranian M-60s from Iraq and the Gulf war drags on, has the prospect of getting even more, according to U.S. sources.

The suspension apparently

ing King Hussein to get U.S. tanks without having to obtain U.S. congressional assent, provides him with a risk-free opportunity to continue demonstrating aloofness from the dormant Camp David peace process that he denounced from the beginning.

King Hussein still intends to bring his armored forces up to 10 battalions of 35-40 tanks, and therefore plans to go through with the already approved purchase of 100 M-60As from the United States and 250 Cheifins from Britain, the sources said. But Iraq handing over captured Iranian M-60As, King Hussein's government has asked the Reagan administration to hold off on his request for an additional 100 M-60As until the final amount of the unexpected supplies from Iraq becomes clear, they added.

Jordan is to begin receiving the first 100 M-60As in September

Mexico's Military Spending Up 54%; U.S. Planes Sought

By Marjorie Simons
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Having long considered a strong military unnecessary, Mexico has suddenly decided to spend a portion of its oil earnings on armaments — and for the first time even intends to buy supersonic jet fighters in the United States.

Mexico made a secret request for at least a dozen American F-5 jet fighters four months ago and while State Department spokesmen have refused to comment, qualified Mexican sources said the U.S. government has recently approved the sale on commercial terms.

The purchase of sophisticated fighter planes and the announced plans to modernize most of the country's military equipment is such a departure from normal policy that it has provoked comment and even alarm among politicians and diplomats.

The new equipment will also include armored vehicles, amphibious craft and heavy anti-tank guns, which, like the fighters, go well beyond military needs for keeping internal order — the main role of the Mexican army up to now.

The joint army and air force budget this year has been increased 54 percent to \$1.1 billion, most of which will be spent on the new equipment. But neither Defense Minister Felix Galvan nor civilian politicians have explained the exact purpose of the jet fighters or the other military items.

The official reason given for the unprecedented budget increase is simply that Mexico needs to replace its obsolete arsenal: many of its planes and tanks are of World War II vintage. "The Mexican fly planes we would not even park anymore," a Washington military analyst once said.

But because Mexico is proud of its civilian rule in a continent dominated by militarism, the question of arms spending not only causes embarrassment among officials, it is also treated with great discretion.

Oil Power

Critics fear that Mexico may follow the example of other developing oil-producing countries that have heavily invested oil revenues in arms. They believe that in a country, which for internal political reasons has always maintained a small army, a modern arsenal would bolster the military's traditionally small political influence.

Moreover, the purchase of F-5 fighters raises the level of military sophistication in a region that is becoming increasingly unstable.

But oil has given the country economic power and political clout, which the leadership apparently feels should be backed by a more impressive military presence. "We should not deceive ourselves that the strong are more re-

spected than the weak," Mr. Galvan told Mexican journalists.

Also, the military clearly wants its share of the national pie and pride — both of which have grown with oil. By Latin American standards, military spending has been extremely low: in 1980, it took up just 1.1 percent of the nation's \$73-billion budget.

For the first time, top military officials here have begun to talk about the "national security interests" and the armed forces' responsibility to defend the oil fields.

Military analysts in Washington have privately said that supersonic fighter planes like the F-5, which can cost close to \$5 million depending on the accessories, are an extravagance for Mexico.

With the U.S. military might to the north, and tiny Guatemala to the south, "Mexico can make no strategic argument that it needs such planes," one U.S. analyst said. "Even if they buy twice as many planes, Mexico cannot defend the oil fields against sophis-

ticated attack. All they can do with them is fly them too fast over their own country or show them off with visits in Central America."

Mexico has been courted by arms salesmen ever since it became one of the big oil producers; manufacturers from Spain, Brazil, France, the United States, West Germany, Britain and Israel have been pushing their hardware here.

Mr. Galvan has thus made more trips abroad than any of his predecessors: in Paris last month, he reportedly ordered some 50 armored

vehicles; in Tel Aviv, by his own account, he decided against buying Israeli Kfir fighter planes; and in Madrid, he reportedly placed an order for six coast guard cutters to keep poaching fishermen out of Mexican waters.

The decision to modernize the 120,000-member armed forces will also mean the gradual abolishment of 23 cavalry regiments and the replacement of some 14,000 horses by armored cars and jeeps. Mexico already makes most of its own firearms and ammunition.

Defeated Chad Troops Rally in Guerrilla Campaign

By Lisette Balouny

OUADDAI PROVINCE, Chad — Troops loyal to the losing side in the Chadian civil war have rallied in this remote area to fight a guerrilla campaign against Libyan forces who intervened in the nation.

The fighting threatens to spread into Sudan, a pro-Western country that has already provided a haven for more than 8,000 Chadian refugees.

"Guerrilla warfare in the bush is the only way we can stand a chance," said Idriss Misskin, who says that he is vice president of a 6,000-member guerrilla force.

Civil strife has continued since Chad gained independence from France in 1960. But Libya, Chad's northern neighbor, intervened decisively last year to back President Goukouni Oueddei in an offensive that captured the capital, N'djamena, on Dec. 15.

Forces loyal to former Defense Minister Hissene Habre fled more than 400 miles northeast to take up positions around Abche. In the Abche area, Mr. Habre's guerrillas were dug in with snipers posted and anti-aircraft guns manned for an expected Libyan assault.

Mr. Misskin said, "We will fight to the last man." He reported continuing clashes, some only 20 miles from the Sudanese frontier. The rules under which the visit to Mr. Misskin's command was allowed specified the exact location not be disclosed.

The Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, sent troops to support Mr. Goukouni and later announced a merger of Libya and Chad.

The Libyan intervention alarmed France and other Western and African nations. They fear that Col. Qadhafi is trying to take

over Chad and perhaps threaten Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Sudan.

Mr. Misskin said, "We are facing a sophisticated war machine. Western countries have to help us. The whole of Africa is at stake." He said that Libya's Soviet-built jet bombers were flying missions to hit guerrilla positions about 90 miles northwest, striking at the town of Aram Kelle. "The anti-aircraft guns we have here were captured from the Libyans," Mr. Misskin said, adding that they are not enough to sustain his guerrilla campaign.

Sources in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, said that Col. Qadhafi had increased Libyan military forces in Chad. They said that Libya now had four mechanized units totaling 6,000 men, three paratroop units totaling 1,500 men, three rocket batteries and infantry forces.

In the Sudanese border town of Geneina, Chadian refugees arrive daily on foot — emaciated men, women and children fleeing Libyan troops and the forces of Mr. Goukouni. Most of the Chadian refugees fled into Cameroon and the Central African Republic because those nations are closer to Chad's population centers. But as Mr. Goukouni's forces gained the upper hand with the aid of Libyan troops, refugees started crossing the desert to Sudan.

Abdel Rahman Bashir, Sudan's refugee commissioner, said that there were more than 8,000 Chadian refugees in Sudan, with more arriving. They join an estimated 500,000 refugees from Libyan-occupied Ethiopia, Uganda and Zaire. The problem has been magnified because of Chadian refugees, Mr. Bashir said. "We cannot cope with it alone, and yet we cannot turn our backs on it."

Georgetown Returns \$600,000 Grant from Libya

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON — Georgetown University has returned a \$600,000 grant, plus interest, to the government of Libya, saying it did not want to have "its name associated with a country that supports terrorism."

Libya had contributed the money over the past four years to endow a professorship at George-

town's Center for Contemporary Arab Studies.

Georgetown's president, Timothy S. Healy, personally delivered a check to the Libyan embassy on Monday, and said that Libya's "accent on violence as a normal method of international policy and its growing support of terrorism made it incompatible with everything Georgetown stands for."

Mr. Healy said the professorship and the Arab studies program would continue unchanged, but that the teaching post would be financed by other university funds.

Since 1975, Georgetown has received \$3.5 million from seven other Arab governments for the center, whose program has been criticized by Jewish groups as "anti-Israel." In 1978, Georgetown sent back a \$50,000 check from Iraq, but university officials said they could not remember ever returning as large a gift as the money from Libya.

When Mr. Healy first announced the Libyan gift in 1977, which came to a total pledge of

\$750,000 over five years, it stirred sharp criticism, including an attack by columnist Art Buchwald who described it as "blood money."

Three weeks ago, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said combating terrorism would be the top priority of U.S. foreign policy. A subsequent State Department report accused the Libyan government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi of "supporting a wide range of terrorism in every corner of the globe" and arranging the assassination of at least 11 dissidents living abroad.

Special Delivery

Overall, the State Department said, Col. Qadhafi has used Libya's vast oil revenues — estimated at \$24 billion this year — to support subversion in 45 countries. Mr. Healy said, however, that in returning the money to Libya he acted under "absolutely no pressure at all from the U.S. government... I was under absolutely no heat and no pressure [to

give back the money], but it worried me... I came to a growing realization that what Libya is up to is incompatible with Georgetown... I changed my mind."

Hisham Sharabi, a Palestinian-born historian who holds the professorship named after Libyan nationalist Umar al-Mukhtar, said the Libyans were "very decent, very thoughtful, very considerate, very correct" in financing the scholarly chair. "This whole thing is something out of the blue," Mr. Sharabi said. "It's very strange."

Mr. Healy said he decided to deliver the check personally to Ali Houderi, head of the Libyan embassy here, because "just putting it in the mail struck me as crude." "It was painful for him," Mr. Healy said, "and it was painful to me. Obviously, parting with \$600,000, you can figure out how painful it was. But he [Mr. Houderi] was completely correct. He said he received it with regret, and hoped it would not stand in the way of good relations between the United States and Libya."

OAU Leader Backs Increased Fighting, Economic Sanctions Against S. Africa

Reuters

ADDIS ABABA — Intensified guerrilla war and economic sanctions must be used to make South Africa negotiate the future of South-West Africa (Namibia), the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) said Tuesday.

"The stubbornness of South Africa hardly leaves us any choice," said Edem Kodjo. "The struggle must be intensified. South Africa is deliberately hostile and consistent."

The psychiatrists told the court that Mr. Sweeney believes that Mr. Lowenstein is still alive, and that Mr. Lowenstein was responsible for the deaths of former President Kennedy and New York Yankees catcher Thurman Munson. Acting Supreme Court Justice Brenda S. Loft said she would sign an order March 23 formally committing Mr. Sweeney to the state Department of Mental Hygiene.

Three psychiatrists at the Rikers Island prison, along with three others retained by the defense and the district attorney's office, agreed that Mr. Sweeney was a "paranoid schizophrenic with hallucinations and delusions," the Manhattan district attorney's office said.

The doctors all found that Mr. Sweeney was not responsible for his actions and was unable to stand trial. Mr. Sweeney told psychiatrists that Mr. Lowenstein had placed a radio transmitter in his brain to control his thoughts and actions.

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Oil Spilled Near Jamaica
KINGSTON, Jamaica — A Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co. tugboat went to Jamaica Monday to help clean up an eight-mile oil spill after a Shell tanker overran its anchor Sunday night off the island's south coast and punctured a bow tank, officials said. There were no immediate reports on damage to the coast.

"Door to Hope"
"South Africa alone must bear the responsibility for the failure of the conference which was the door to hope," Mr. Kodjo said. "The Council of Ministers must now take the necessary measures to break the deadlock. The question of sanctions must be taken up with the greatest determination to bring South Africa to reason. It is clear that the OAU must intensify support to SWAPO."

The OAU Liberation Committee, which channels funds to guerrilla movements in southern Africa, has already doubled SWAPO's annual allocation to \$700,000.

Mr. Kodjo said the three major crises confronting the 50-nation OAU were in Namibia, Chad and the Western Sahara.

A committee of OAU heads of state has condemned the proposed union between Chad and Libya and called for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad.

Guerrilla Movement
Mr. Kodjo said it was to be hoped that a durable solution to Chad's problems would be found within the context of the OAU Lagos agreement calling for support to SWAPO.

Under the situation, though, it seems to me we're needed more than ever in community action," he added, speaking up for the generals. "We've helped the poor try to understand how the poor can use limited resources to try and escape poverty."

Mr. Wilson talked of optimism and compromise in the situation that is evolving. "There's still a Congress, you know," he said, speaking of a coming attempt to get his community-action program passed under a protected categorical grant. "I'm sure when the present administration understands how community-action agencies have learned to deal with the poor, it will agree."

Again, his tone was uncompromising. Whatever the fate of the specific Reagan proposals, there seems a remarkably acquiescent attitude among officials in the milk lobby no less than in the faded war on poverty.

"You can grow old overnight looking for the bad in things," Mr. Wilson said. "I'm not one to say the poor are with us always. I'd like to say there will be a day when there will be no poor, and everybody will be together."

8 Killed in Gunfight in Eastern Nicaragua

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Eight persons were killed in a gun battle between police and English-speaking separatists in the eastern Nicaraguan province of Zelaya, the Guatemalan government reported.

A spokesman said four policemen and four separatists died in the shooting Sunday night in Prinzapolca, a port 270 miles northwest of Managua in the capital. He refused to provide details of the incident but said the situation in Zelaya, where the population is black and mostly English-speaking, was "extremely serious."

And now he is in Washington in the 1980s, speaking in quiet tones, pondering Mr. Reagan's ascendancy and the announcement of the president's historic program of re-

trenchment.

War on Poverty Fades Under Reagan Plan

Militancy of 15 Years Ago Seems Transformed Now Into Acquiescence

By Francis X. Clines

WASHINGTON — The lobbyist's cigar smoke vied with the aroma of fresh-cut flowers on his desk as he leaned back, framing his special reason to spare his special program, milk price supports, from the Reagan administration's ax.

"The poor," said the lobbyist, Patrick B. Healy, "Christ told us, 'The poor you shall always have with you.'"

He puffed his cigar. "A corporal work of mercy is to feed the poor," he said. "A sound injunction."

The notion of milk-fed poor drifted forth on a balmy day in this city, prompting reveries of a more optimistic time when the government and much of the capital city were swept up in a grand declaration of a "war on poverty."

A Liveller's Time
Whatever became of the war? Where are the generals from it? While the milk lobbyist still finds a bit of strategic value in the poor, his observation recalled by contrast a livelier time for the politics of poverty. Back then, when the proclaimed war was at its peak 15 years ago, its generals might have organized a sizable group of poor people to demonstrate before the nation's news media against such budget cuts as the ones proposed by President Reagan in food stamps, Medicaid, child welfare and the various special grants of the poverty program.

"Oh, that was me; I was there," said Lawrence C. Wilson, remem-

bering his own protest days in the 1960s in Kansas City as an outspoken member of the Congress of Racial Equality and as an early organizer, a neighborhood organizer, in the war on poverty.

"We were in the door, sitting in at City Hall in those days," said the gray-bearded Mr. Wilson, who is one of the ranking officers in the quiet old war, serving as executive director of the National Center for Community Action. This is the training center for the professional cadre staffing the 937 anti-poverty programs that remain across the nation.

Perfect Timing
"One embarrassing thing I remember from back then was that once we got in the door, people said, 'We hear you. What is your plan?' And we didn't have a plan."

Mr. Wilson talked his way through to the present, recounting the tasks of building a plan, shaping programs, organizing neighborhoods so that one day the poor, at least a minor but tangible part of them, actually cast ballots to choose people to represent them in the war. Recalling such optimism, Mr. Wilson, who is 48 years old, found the war perfectly timed. "I was the classic volunteer, coming out of public accommodation and fair housing fights of the '50s," he said.

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Slowed Domestic

ANALYSIS

Said to Send Captured

Scuttle Native Accord Butter, Sugar

S. Court Rule on Committees

BRIEFS

Key Indicts Union Leader

U.S. Sergeants Fined For Abortion Protest

Ugandans Flee to Sudan



Pope John Paul II shakes hands with Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

Pope Meets With Hirohito, Later Warns That World Faces Nuclear Destruction

The Associated Press

YO — Pope John Paul II met Emperor Hirohito Tuesday in a mass for 36,000 persons that the pope said was "a call to all-out destruction."

The name of the Japanese emperor, who has become a symbol threat facing humanity if it is not succeed in overcoming temptation to dominate by means of all-out nuclear destruction," the pope said in his second day of his

visit, 1945. Japan surrendered a few days later, ending World War II. The pope will visit Hiroshima Wednesday and Nagasaki on Thursday.

The 60-year-old pontiff spoke from a huge, red and white altar in the Korakuen baseball stadium, a light rain fell. The altar was sheltered by a giant canopy, but the audience sat in the rain.

The pope made his call for peace after meeting with Emperor Hirohito and with Premier Zenko Suzuki.

The emperor and the pope conferred in private at the Imperial Palace for 30 minutes.

The Imperial Household Agency said that Hirohito told the pope that Japan owes much to Catholic missionaries, who first brought European culture to Japan. John Paul II described Japan as a country of moral principles and praised the way it rebuilt itself from the devastation of World War II, the agency said.

There was no report on the pope's meeting with Mr. Suzuki.

In another meeting, with leaders of other Christian churches, the pontiff urged the Japanese to help less developed Asian nations. A number of Asian leaders have accused Japan of a parsimonious approach to foreign aid and of tying most of its aid to trade deals.

Thirty-three members of the National Christian Council, a Protestant group, met with the pope. Ten other members refused to attend the meeting in a show of protest over the pontiff's meeting with the emperor, which they said could be used to further Shintoism.

Renounced Divinity
Shintoism was Japan's state religion before 1945 and the emperor was considered a god. By order of U.S. occupation authorities, he renounced his divinity that year. But most of Japan's 117 million people are Buddhist or Shintoist or both, in name at least. Fewer than 1 percent are Christian, and only 400,000 are Roman Catholics.

The pope arrived Monday after six days in the Philippines and an overnight stopover in Guam. He was welcomed to both places by cheering, emotional crowds from the overwhelmingly Catholic populations. The mass at the Tokyo baseball stadium has been the only big turnout for him in Japan so far.

He will leave Thursday from Nagasaki to return to Rome via Anchorage, Alaska.

As a result, the "other" population of the United States grew by 13-fold, from about a half million in 1970 to 6.8 million, in just one decade, though there was no indication of a massive migration of "other" races in the 1970's.

This was just one product of the Census Bureau's attempt to accommodate intense political pressures from Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Island, native American and other minority groups. These groups had claimed that the census was not getting a full count of their members, but others, including demographers, argued that some groups were trying to get an artificial inflation of their numbers.

About 14.6 million persons listed themselves as of Hispanic origin, or about 6.4 percent of the population. This seems like a 61 percent increase over 1970, but demographers do not consider that likely. They attributed the increase in part to a full, separate question devoted to Spanish origin on the 1980 census form, whereas all other racial and ethnic groups were lumped together under one question.

Similar factors also affect the counts for other, smaller minorities. The number of Asian or Pacific Island peoples more than doubled, to 3.5 million, but the definition of that group had been changed. The total for American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts swelled by 71 percent, from about 800,000 in 1970 to 1.4 million, again mostly for reasons other

than the census.

BL Says Pact Reached in Belgian Job Losses

BRUSSELS — Management and unions have reached agreement on compensation terms for 2,000 workers who will lose their jobs when BL's car assembly plant at Senefle is closed March 27, a company spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman for the British state-owned company said that 75 percent of the employees voted to accept the terms, which guarantees 95 percent of present salaries for six months and 90 percent for the following six months, a lump sum payment of about \$2,800 and an early retirement plan.

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Meanwhile, Back in Iran

Since the release of the 52 U.S. hostages on Jan. 20, Iran has receded sharply in the world's consciousness. There was a quick flurry of front-page stories about the returnees and the money. But now that the excitement has cooled, articles about Iran have been brief and mostly relegated to the inside pages of major newspapers. Television has dropped Iran altogether. But the spare news items that have appeared in recent weeks are tantalizing. Consider the following chronology:

On Feb. 1, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr accused the clergy-dominated parliament of trying to exclude him from political decisions. Issues involved were the hostage release and supply of arms from the United States. On Feb. 2, the speaker of the parliament asked Ayatollah Khomeini to settle the dispute. On Feb. 4, a newspaper that supports the Islamic clergy accused Mr. Bani-Sadr of backing counter-revolutionary groups and being out of touch with Iranian society. Hours later Ayatollah Khomeini warned that the two factions were tearing the country apart. The next day in Paris former Iranian premier Ali Amini called on the Iranian opposition to unite in preparation for the fall of the ayatollah. On Feb. 11, the second anniversary of the fall of the shah, Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the clergy to stay out of areas outside their competence. This was taken as a sign that the 80-year-old ayatollah was lining up with Mr. Bani-Sadr and other moderates against the Islamic fundamentalists.

On the same day, Mr. Bani-Sadr warned that Iran was heading for a return to despotism. He quoted U.S. historian Crane Brinton on the three stages of revolution, in which moderation is followed by chaos and then

dictatorship. Mr. Bani-Sadr also noted that the economy was a disaster. On Feb. 15, a member of parliament was shot at and held prisoner for two hours by a group of Islamic extremists. On Feb. 16, 38 intellectuals charged in a letter that two years of Islamic rule had brought repression, torture and injustice back to Iran. Seven of the signatories served prison terms under the shah. On Feb. 17, Ayatollah Khomeini's son called for an immediate end to political violence because "tomorrow will be too late." On Feb. 18, 40 members of parliament warned that the Islamic extremists were pushing Iran toward anarchy and endangering the country's independence. Signers included ex-premier Mehdi Bazargan and four other former Cabinet ministers.

On Feb. 21, a spokesman for Iran's Communist Party accused Mr. Bani-Sadr of being allied with elements opposed to the revolution. On Sunday, there were three brief reports: two persons were killed and 16 injured in two bomb attacks; drug smugglers killed seven revolutionary guards and a once-powerful moderate clergyman, Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, was accused of collaborating with the United States just before the shah left Iran in 1979. And on Monday, Ayatollah Khomeini told police to use force to keep the peace.

How important is it that the roiling tensions in Iran are bubbling to the surface? No one can say for sure. But it would be ostrich-like to ignore them. Iran is no less strategically important now than it was a month ago; it has roughly as much oil as it did then, and the threat of it crumbling into chaos and falling prey to the Soviet Union, has, if anything, increased.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

'The Problem of Cuba'

The report and documentation made public by the State Department nail down the foreign Communist role, especially Cuba's, in arming, training and directing the insurgency in El Salvador and in supporting it with a global propaganda campaign. This had already become apparent to the Carter administration, which on that basis resumed the supply of arms to the Salvadoran government in January. Mr. Reagan needed no further convincing but he did see reason to make a case on which to build support for his policy. So for those persons and foreign governments in need of hard evidence to convince themselves or their publics of Communist interference, here it is in unprecedentedly detailed, comprehensive and timely form.

The State Department paper does not assert that foreign Communists started the trouble in El Salvador — the trouble is attributed to persisting misrule and a tradition of violence — but that they "intensified and widened" it, especially starting last fall. This seems to us a fair assessment. Necessarily, it leaves open the question of whether the insurgency can be sustained without external support. Events may soon supply an answer. Even with substantial foreign aid, the guerrillas' "final offensive" flopped. The administration reports, cautiously, initial success in inducing Nicaragua to halt the further flow of arms from Cuba. The civilian president of the Salvadoran junta says that, if the flow does not grow, the army can handle the guerrillas. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. says, "The [military] situation is under reasonable control."

If it is, the full spotlight will be on the junta. Here the signals coming from the administration will be critical in determining whether the junta's reform wing or its repression wing advances. So far, those signals are mixed. The administration is putting up more money for reforms, but Mr. Haig, saying that "all reasonable steps have been taken," seems disinclined to press the junta to control errant soldiers and the allied death squads. Stirrings of Salvadoran interest in talks aimed at establishing a broad democratic base do not seem to be getting U.S. encouragement. It is possible — it would be tragic — for the junta to hold its own in the battle against the guerrillas and lose the war for justice and popular rule.

The administration's attitude to this prospect is unclear. In looking at El Salvador, it has a glint in its eye — the prospect of cutting Fidel Castro down to size. Recent statements by Mr. Haig and by presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d pin responsibility on Cuba and lay out a rationale for treating "the problem of Cuba" at the "source" by any means necessary, including military. By "the problem of Cuba," it is evident, the administration has in mind the Cuban role — and to an unspecified extent the Soviet role — in places far from Central America. This is what lies behind the extraordinary, and otherwise inexplicable, attempt the administration has been making to line up allies and friendly governments behind its approach to miserable little El Salvador.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Pakistan in World Equation

For four years, Pakistan's politicians were united only in their hatred of each other. That, with decent reluctance, gave Gen. Zia ul-Haq his chance. Today, Pakistan's politicians are truly united in their hatred of the general. That should give the West (and particularly Alexander M. Haig Jr.) considerable pause.

Secretary of State Haig fancies a nice, clean globe where the superpowers have their defined patches. Poland is part of Moscow's patch. El Salvador is Washington's. But what of the gray patches in between? Afghanistan — one trouble with the whole theory — is not particularly gray. Geographically and politically, it falls within the Kremlin sphere. Pakistan, by contrast, is very gray indeed. It is ruled by a military dictator who may, at times, prove quite anxious for U.S. military assistance and may, at others, stand idly by while the U.S. Embassy burns.

If Afghanistan is a dominant East-West issue, then Pakistan is the front line of Western defenses, demanding President Reagan's keenest support. But Pakistan, itself, is not something that can be so supported.

Either Gen. Zia is supported — or the ene-

mies of Gen. Zia: now the students and the press and the bar and every political party, from far left to far right. More difficult still, because Gen. Zia is so reviled, the policies he espouses are automatically condemned by the spread of his opponents.

The longer he refuses to deal with [Afghan President Barak] Karmal and houses Afghanistan's teeming refugees, the more vehemently a coherent opposition seeks a de facto pact with Kabul and promises to seal the border.

— From the Guardian (London).

A Tottering Edifice

The Americans, feeling their relative loss of power in the world, are ready for greater military efforts and more confrontational attitudes to the Soviet Union. Europeans, while aware of growing dangers, believe there are still gains to be saved from the tottering edifice of East-West relations. They blame disappointment with arms control more on the U.S. failure to ratify SALT than on the relentless Soviet buildup. They fear an unregulated arms race with an increasingly insecure and isolated Soviet Union.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 25, 1906

NEW YORK — Appropos of the large number of murders in the United States, Andrew White, former U.S. ambassador to Germany and former president of Cornell University, defended lynching in an address to Cornell students. He said: "The number of homicides punished by lynching exceeds those punished by due process of the law. When we consider that one out of every 46 homicides committed in the United States, only one is legally punished, it is no wonder the people look somewhere else for a solution. My sympathy is for those who will be murdered and for their families and children. On every hand, we hear slimy, mushy, gushy expressions of sympathy for the criminal."

Fifty Years Ago

February 25, 1931

NEW YORK — Frantic with fear that her other son, now missing, will be executed by gangsters who yesterday shot down Albert Wagner, Mrs. Pauline Wagner has issued an appeal through the newspapers that Abe Wagner, gangster, be spared his life. "You took away one of my sons," Mrs. Wagner declared in her unusual message to the supposed captors of Abe. "Now I beg you to let Abe live and please let him come to the funeral. Don't hurt him. You have one. Let me have the other." The woman later added a telephone number to her appeal, adding: "I am the mother of 10 children and Abe is our only support." Police have little confidence in the efficacy of the woman's plea.



'You Must Be From the State Department'

On Drawing a Map of Germany

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — What's in a map? That is the question. The answer: political dynamite, if the map happens to be of Germany.

That is the conclusion to be drawn from a debate which raged in West Germany for the past five years and was finally resolved the other day by a Solomonic compromise between the country's 11 state ministers of education.

This issue that had preoccupied those learned politicians for the past half decade was how to draw the maps of Germany in textbooks and atlases used in public schools. More specifically, the argument was over whether to delineate and describe the frontiers between East and West Germany and between what used to be (and some hereabouts insist still is) the German Reich, though Poles now consider it Poland.

It is a theme that goes to the core of a controversy preoccupying West Germans of left — the state or nonstate of the German nation, whatever that may be.

Practical Problem

As far as the education ministers were concerned, the practical problem was this:

Those from the six states governed by left-liberal coalitions of Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP) wanted the frontiers of the German Reich, as they existed in 1937, to appear only on historical maps.

The five Christian Democratic (CDU/CSU) ministers of education, on the other hand, argued passionately that until "the settlement of the German question by a peace treaty," all maps used in schoolbooks should show the borders that existed and were internationally recognized on December 31, 1937.

The cutoff date is not as arbitrary as it may sound, for it was in 1938 that Adolf Hitler began changing the map by first annexing Austria, then going on from there.

The compromise announced last week is a fine example of legalistic hair-splitting. Maps will depict the frontier between the two Germanys, but this will be identified as a "border of a special kind." As anyone who has ever seen the grim fortifications along it will attest, that it certainly is. The 1937 Reich frontier will be shown on all political and topographical maps of Europe, but these must bear a legend explaining that the frontier shown takes cognizance of "continued four-power responsibility for Germany as a whole." Furthermore, "foreign names" of towns and cities once German must accompany the German names in parentheses.

Geography

Whether this will help future generations of West German pupils to understand geography is doubtful. But it does draw attention to a point often overlooked elsewhere in Europe: the continuing political volatility of the so-called "German question" here.

Indeed, it has rarely been as volatile as during the past month — ever since the recall of Guenter Gaus, and his replacement by Bonn's former government spokesman, Klaus Boelling, as West German "ambassador" to East Berlin. Mr. Gaus had held the post since its inauguration nearly seven years ago as part of the treaty of mutual recognition between the two Germanys. He was more or less eased out of the job because of political disagreements and a personality conflict with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Be that as it may, his stint as plenipotentiary to East Berlin gave him a rather unorthodox view of "the other Germany" which last month prompted him to scandalize his countrymen by articulating

thoughts that the majority obviously did not care to hear.

In a voluminous two-page interview with the editors of the weekly Die Zeit, he suggested it might be prudent and more pragmatic to abandon the popular West German slogan of "One Nation" because reunification was too distant a goal and too unrealistic a dream.

He cautioned, moreover, that if Bonn hopes to improve relations with East Berlin and enhance contacts between the two peoples by reducing travel restrictions, then West Germans must learn to recognize East Germany in their hearts and minds, not merely juridically. East Germany, he said, "is more than merely a police state and we must stop seeing it as only that."

Basic Issues

The pertinence and incisiveness of his views was confirmed by the indignant outcry they generated. Mr. Gaus was immediately denounced for thinking — aloud — the unthinkable: not only by the CDU/CSU but by leaders of his own SPD, in particular Mr. Schmidt.

Nonetheless, his provocative remarks have kindled a national debate of sorts: less in the Bundes-

tag, currently preoccupied with fiscal and budgetary matters, than in the media.

That debate touches on some very basic issues.

It reveals, first of all, that the question of ultimate "national" reunification is not dead, regardless of whether it is a realistic goal, or even considered desirable by others sharing the European continent with the Germanys.

Even East Germany's president and Communist Party chief Erich Honecker alluded to the idea last week by dusting off a long interred theory often propagated by his almost forgotten predecessor, Walter Ulbricht. Of course reunification might be possible, he suggested, once West Germany, too, becomes Communist, which was tantamount to saying never.

But the debate has raised some other points as well.

For example, can reunification, confederation, association, or even improved relations be achieved by de facto, standing at the frontier, and repeatedly haranguing and shouting invectives at the East, no matter what the East says to the West? There are many in West Germany who seem to regard this a viable policy when, in fact, it is but a substitute for no policy at all.

Moreover, assuming progress could be made, what kind of reunited Germany is envisaged? The short-lived one of Prussian hegemony over the other German states, as created in 1871? Or the centralized national state, oblivious to regional, linguistic, cultural and ethnic differences, imposed by Hitler in 1933 and which certain ministers of culture still want cartographers to portray in school books?

Nonviable

Both those are as nonviable as Mr. Honecker's.

Perhaps what one should wish the people in both Germanys, and what in a sense Mr. Gaus envisaged, is that their relations might become like those between other independent and sovereign peoples, that no wall will divide them, that the border becomes as easy to cross, in both directions, as West Germany's with Austria, Switzerland, France, the low countries and Denmark, or as East Germany's with Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Though that too remains a distant dream, it at least presages a situation in which unity or division may no longer matter.

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Why Whales Do Matter

By Iain Guest

GLAND, Switzerland — Champions of the whale, like the Greenpeace group, are often dismissed as the lunatic fringe of the environment movement. They have poured blood over Japanese delegates at the International Whaling Commission and rammed pirate whalers. Whales, too, are seen by many as a "soft" issue, compared to the vastly more complex challenges of the environment like industrial pollution and desertification.

Certainly, in a world where one billion humans are destitute, it is not always easy to answer the question: "Why do whales matter?" But some answers should come up on Wednesday in New Delhi, at the third meeting of the 1975 Washington Convention, whose treaty (CITES) curbs trade in the products of endangered species.

Turnabout

CITES is without doubt the single most effective international treaty protecting wildlife, and 64 nations have ratified it so far. One of the most heartening proposals on the table in New Delhi comes from West Germany — to put three species of whales (fin, sei and sperm) on the danger list.

It is a dramatic turnabout, given that in 1978 West Germany was one of the major importers of whale products, particularly sperm oil which is used as an industrial lubricant.

The West Germans are finally coming round to the oldest lesson in conservation: What may look like a short-term gain can easily turn into an irrevocable long-term loss; and this is why whales matter. CITES proscribes trade in no less than 400 plant and animal species. But whaling tells the whole story: the speed at which the earth is being denuded of its wildlife, and the selfishness of a small group of countries — in this case led by Japan — which defy scientific and international opinion.

Japan has sometimes been called the "world's conservation gangster" at the headquarters of cities and the World Wildlife Fund here in Gland. Japan joined CITES under pressure last year, and promptly made an exception of nine threatened species, including the fin whale. In 1978, it imported 3 million rare birds, one ton of rhino horn, and millions of skins of crocodiles, lizards, turtles and spotted cats.

The Japanese developed a taste for whale meat after World War II, when it served as an efficient source of protein for a starving population. Today the market in Japan keeps whaling industries alive in countries as far flung as the Soviet Union, Brazil, Spain and Iceland.

If the West German proposal is accepted it would effectively force the International Whaling Commission to declare zero quotas on

the three species, since no less than 19 members of the IWC are also signatories to CITES. One country opposed to this is the United States, which wants to maintain the sovereignty of the IWC.

There can be few less worthy causes. The IWC is as it was set up — a trading association whose system of voting allows whaling nations to block conservationist proposals. The last session, in Britain last summer, voted down a moratorium on all commercial whaling, rejected a similar proposal for sperm whales, and set worldwide quotas this year of 14,531 whales — not far short of the 16,287 set for 1980.

IWC quotas, as with so much environmental legislation, never anticipate the whalers. They always follow — and what little protection they afford is always too late.

The IWC is also damned by its feeble disregard for science. Because whales are migratory, it is virtually impossible to count them accurately. The estimates are further distorted because the only ones doing regular counts are also those killing whales. Hence the call for a moratorium on commercial whaling until accurate data can be collected, which has been rejected by the IWC.

This has had some bizarre results. In 1973, the IWC reduced the quota for sperm whales from 7,000 to 763; following a protest from the Japanese it then shot up again to 6,000. This year and next Spain will be allowed to take 400 fin whales without having provided any data at all, in contravention to another basic lesson of conservation: When in doubt, don't take risks.

How to appeal to the whalers? There are few sights more heart-rending than a mother whale trying to protect her harpooned calf as the sea turns slowly red. Whaling is a brutal business. (The IWC has even failed to outlaw a slow-acting explosive harpoon.) But such arguments carry little weight with the Japanese, who compare whales to cows or veal.

As always, it boils down to money. The most vociferous critics of

CITES are those who depend for their livelihood upon animal products. Japan's whaling fleets have shrunk to the point where they now directly employ less than 2,000 persons. But they live in coastal communities, and the Japanese plead that it is hard to find them alternative employment.

This is rich in irony coming from a nation whose aggressive marketing and low-cost exports have cost millions of jobs for other industrial partners. If Japan lacks the will to adjust out of whaling, it should refer to the home of ailing industries. Britain, which saw the writing on the wall for whaling 20 years ago, and began to close down coastal whaling stations.

Eskimo Culture

The United States, unfortunately, is badly placed to apply pressure on Japan, because it has had to fight in the IWC for its own special interest group, Eskimos, to be allowed to catch the endangered bowhead whales. But this means that rare wildlife is being called upon to rescue Eskimo culture from the ravages of alcoholism, oil exploration, and overhunting of the caribou.

The other side of the coin is demand. CITES is still only partially effective because of the luxury market for animal products. But this too is a matter of priorities. In Japan each person eats, on average, less than a pound of whale meat a year. If whales are to survive, the Japanese must be off the taste — just as some persons must lose the desire to own rare animal skins and alligator hides. With a little ingenuity, fashions can be changed and alternatives found.

Ultimately, CITES' most effective message may be that conservation pays — literally. The strongest opponent of whaling in the IWC is the tiny Seychelles, for the simple reason that live whales — like the big cats and elephants of East Africa — are a marvelous tourist attraction. In these days of aid cuts, what better ways to help the Third World than to stop wiping out its wildlife?

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Caribbean Gamble Reagan

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration rolled the dice in the Caribbean by laying U.S. prestige on the table. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has risked a humiliating setback. But a happy outcome — an outcome that will win this country's advantage locally and in dealings with the allies of the Soviet Union — is suggested by many signs, including Les Brezhnev's speech to the 26th U.S. Congress in Moscow.

Immediately at stake is shaky right-center junta that rules El Salvador. It is a weak coalition of elements in the army, elements of the Christian Democratic Party. It faces opposition from rightist extremists, many of them now living in Florida, also under fire from a radical guerrilla movement, Marxist in core, which has received much support from Castro's Cuba. The leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

The United States has come down hard on the side of the junta against the guerrillas and arms suppliers. The U.S. position was declared publicly by the state of emergency, and carried along diplomatic conversations with major countries of Latin America and Western Europe. If the now collapsed, the United States would cut a ridiculous figure over the world.

But El Salvador is a mining in the backyard of the United States. If this country cannot contain the junta by a limited application of muscle, then it should the Great Power business. Moreover, there is good reason to believe that American influence be used to broaden the base of junta.

Both the Catholic Church in country, whose missionaries have been killed by rightists in El Salvador, and the U.S. labor movement which has had its representatives rubbed out, are pressing for a liberalization of the regime. It is table in that respect that Mr. Haig has chosen as the new ambassador to El Salvador, Deane Hinton, one of the most intelligent, broad-gauged officials in the foreign service.

A favorable outcome in El Salvador will pay immediate dividends throughout the neighborhood. The leftist regimes of Cuba have been put on notice in the United States will not use for any more subversive base panky. Already there are signs the lesson has been absorbed in Nicaragua and in Costa Rica. Venezuela has also taken its distance from the rebels of El Salvador, and Mexico is being nudged in the same direction. Fidel Castro faces the prospect of isolation.

The European allies have been brought into the picture by dealings from a U.S. mission and Ambassador Lawrence Eagleburger. In the next few days, Mr. Haig will be pouring out the oil further in direct conversations with visiting French and British officials.

Wariness characterized the initial response of the allies. President Jimmy Carter's press secretary, F. R. Maguire, gave the Washington Post magazine (HIT, Feb. 23) that emphasized Reagan's ambition to play mediating role between the United States and the Soviet Union. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt criticized the Reagan economic program in a way that left West Germany many an excuse for not blindly following U.S. foreign policy.

But those statements were largely concessions to domestic sensitivities. If U.S. power proves itself the Caribbean, the European allies will stand up and salute. The United States will then be in a stronger position to elicit support for joint policies in the Middle East and with respect to the Russians.

That happy prospect, however, should not obscure some secondary causes for concern. The Congress, and particularly its right-wing elements, shows no comprehension of what has been happening. By refusing to approve Mr. Haig's major appointments, the Senate has forced him to operate with a skeleton staff of inexperienced and unknown associates who have not been confirmed.

The White House has participated in that political appointment. The Republican right in the Senate, knowing nothing about the president has twice asserted that the Soviet Union, by its very nature, is on achieving "world domination." One wonders whether the president, who finds the Russians constitutionally unable to accommodate, has met the secretary of state who seeks from them a "code of conduct." For the time being, to sure, these problems are secondary. But unless mastered now, they will re-emerge in sharper form the United States settles to the difficult business of working with allies and living with its foes.

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مكتبة المرحوم

Racial Law Changes Warled in S. Africa

By Joseph Lefkowitz
New York Times Service

WS ANALYSIS

As who have managed to themselves in urban

the optimism that is his stuck in trade. Peter G. of evidence hoped to be a great emancipator. In aspects, he contended, the on would put urban blacks with whites when it came of movement in the la- ket and in South Africa as

African racial law is vast syncretism, booby-trapped legal definitions of "quali- fied" "disqualified" persons, "white dependents" and "colored accommodation," require specialists to deter- mine a man has a right to his wife in a house in an ere he can also get what is "regular employment," as not all wives are "bona- fide" and not all houses "author- ized" by the government. The regulations and adminis- trative practices of the Ministry of Urban Development, Mr. Koorhof heads, to be new interpretations.

Closer Scrutiny

after three months of clos- ing, at the point at which were to have been present- ed in parliament, they have sud- denly withdrawn for redraft- ing. Koorhof's tactical move came after he received an of the proposals from a legal experts brought to- day the Urban Foundation, is underwritten by many South African corpora- tions, the experts' criticism at the program would have led rather than enlarged ties rights to which urban can now lay claim.

Mr. Koorhof the implicit of the argument of the ex- which was presented with onal understatement and ulated privately, was that cials who had drafted the id sabotaged his purposes at his willingness to make changes would be viewed of his sincerity.

of his critics say Mr. of the legislation and ointment of a committee to it that will include two — a remarkable develop-

Paul K. Padover, Wrote About Jefferson and Marx

YORK (NYT) — Saul K. 75, author of more than 15, many of them on Jeff- erson and Marx, and professor of science since 1949 at the school for Social Research, today following a stroke. mas Jefferson on Democra- collection of excerpts from

OBITUARIES

on's letters and other writ- ted by Dr. Padover, was ed in 1939. It has been ing in two dozen languages Burmese, Malay, He- and Chinese. recent years, he had been in a series of books about the first, "Marx on Amer- the Civil War" was pub- in 1973, and five others fol- He completed his seventh, ictorial Biography of Karl last week.

ing World War II, Mr. Pa- joined the Office of Strategic es, acting official in France emany. President Harry S. an praised him in a special n for having obtained "an lerable risk" intelligence in-

Shington Station Losed as Unsafe

The Associated Press SHINGTON — Union Sta- the 73-year-old railroad sta- tion now serves as the Nation- al Center, has been de- unsafe and closed after rains poured through its

estation was shut by the Na- l Park Service on Monday ing a safety investigation. ething has got to be done. ust can't let the roof cave in." Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D-Ill., man of the House Appropri- subcommittee that handles ation dealing with the station. Yates said that he would try ovide money for the station a supplemental appropri- bill.

Merchandising Sniffing a New Scent

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent has a new perfume for men. The name is Kouros. It should have been Eros — for lots of rea- sons, the most obvious being the scandal aspect. Saint Laurent may look shy but he is not afraid of scandal. He once posed in the nude (but kept his glasses on). That was for another men's per- fume, in 1971. There's nothing he won't do for his perfumes.

He is quite candid about it. Asked the reason for the crashing success of his last perfume, Kouros, he answers: "First the name. Of course. Then, the perfume. The name 'Eros' rumor has it, was already taken. So he went for 'Kouros.' You're wondering what it means? So is everybody else. That's the point. Saint Lau- rent says it may not shock this time, but it will educate.

So YSL has a new perfume. Sure enough, through the mail comes a gorgeous invitation. Stacks of ivory paper, heavy, gilt- edged. To launch Kouros, it says, there will be a big fete. Nureyev dancing at the Opera Comique. Supper at Maxim's. Somewhere in there, I'm sure, it says to mail back the coupon. I forget.

Back from a trip, I find a message on my recorder. It's YSL's press attaché: "Mr. Saint Laurent will be delighted to give you the interview you asked for, any time, on the perfume, of course." News to me. I don't ask for an interview. So I don't answer. But I like Nureyev. Maybe there are not as many who love him today as they did some years back. But I still prefer to see Nureyev walking or even sitting than to see most younger dancers doing perfect pas de deux.

So I call Douce Francois, Nureyev's girl friend, and ask her if I can come to the rehearsal. Great. It's all set for Thursday, 5 p.m. Meanwhile, Saint Laurent's press attaché is still hot on the trail. "Yves," she says, "will be at the theater for rehearsals too. He won't talk to anybody else but you." Ego well-massaged, I say, "Of course." What else? Still another call. Yves will be there at 3, can I make it? And another call. "We hope you don't mind if France Soir sends a photographer. Do you?" I don't.

Finally I make it backstage. Nureyev is in terrific shape — not a phony bone in his body, as somebody has put it. The Saint Lau- rent store is back. Yves is in a box, will I join him? YSL is charming, as usual. The box is crammed with everything from the new perfume — housed in a container resembling a binocular case — to a book he has designed, with original collages and poems. Needless to say, we go through the lot.

How did he find the name? "Oh, when I was in school, I learned Greek. So I know it means 'young man.' As for the fragrance: 'I thought of it during a wonderful summer in Greece,' he confides, eyes misting. "I wanted to re-create the feeling of freshness right after the sweat." At this point, he sprays me with perfume. I get it, the whole thing, sweet, freshness. Saint Laurent shows me his blue collages, we summon the sea, the sky, the sun. Let's not forget Kouros. He takes me to see two giant Kouroses, starkly white and stark naked, of course, on each side of the foyer. "They look like marble," he whispers, "but they're papier-mache."

The following day is D-day. Nureyev dances. The celebrities come — what few are in town; most are in Gstaad and St. Moritz. I'm back so far in the Opera Comique that I can't see a thing. While the second-class citizens are asked for a drink upstairs at the theater, the chosen few trek off to Maxim's. Big mistake. The B-list had a drink and a chance to chat with Yves and Nureyev.

The fancy crowd has to cope with the usual: fringing veils, lost cases, the chauffeurs. Saint Laurent's obviously done weeks ago. Saint Laurent's perfume people are not cheap. They have taken the whole house. Now is my chance to catch up with the beautiful people and wrap up the story.

We're all sitting in the bar when I am thrown out and am told, along with the rest of the press corps, to go upstairs, where, in a cross between a barn and a maid's room, a couple of tables have been set up for us — and for the president of Saint Laurent Per- fumes. Nice guy. He is embarrassed. He didn't mean it to be such an obvious press conference. Meanwhile, downstairs, Saint Lau- rent is furious because half the tables are empty.

Next day, the payoff. I open a couple of magazines, and there is the exclusive interview that was supposed to be mine, with pic- tures of Saint Laurent and Nureyev. Obviously done weeks ago. God knows how many more exclusive interviews are still to come.

Music in Paris

A Mixed Verdi 'Ball'

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The new production of Verdi's "A Masked Ball" at the Opera is taking place in a hall that is not a ballroom, but a rehearsal space. The opera, which was assembled in some haste when it was discovered that the use of Franco Zeffirelli's La Scala production was unfeasible, and being the handy object of some concerted protests against the house's ticket policies.

Nonetheless, the presentation as it eventually went on public view is certainly not without merit. Soja Friselli's staging is generally seen as a success, having been assembled in some haste when it was discovered that the use of Franco Zeffirelli's La Scala production was unfeasible, and being the handy object of some concerted protests against the house's ticket policies.

Arnold's minimal decor was cleverly calculated, generally with one key element setting the tone for each scene — a garland, leafless tree, a scattering of tables and chairs, a painted flat to extend the impression of a huge ballroom scene back the full depth of the stage to the ornate Foyer de la Danse — along with well-calculated lighting. Friselli's straightfor- ward staging had one slightly fad- dish novelty. The curtain rose dur- ing the overture to show the king in the distance, observing a mimed, allegorical premonition of his death. The mimes repeated once more before the ball scene, but the idea was not made obtru- sive.

What this production does not have, however, is any real guiding musical control. "Un Ballo in Maschera" is one of Verdi's most com- plex and intricate musical mecha- nisms, with constantly shifting tempos, complex rhythmic over- lapping and, in the final scene, a variety of stage music to coordi- nate, to mention only the most pressing practical problems. By Saturday's performance, at least, Jean-Claude Casadesu did not have these matters under control, nor did he seem able to help sin- gers who found themselves tempo- rarily at sea.

Carreras sang with his custom- ary smooth lyricism, and Nucci displayed the elegant high baritone

Mega-Rand Medal Struck

CAPE TOWN — The first Krugot kilo, believed to be the largest gold medalion minted, has been struck by Finance Minister Owen Horwood, the South African Gold Exchange said. One hundred of the one-kilogram medalions will be produced, selling for 27,750 rand (about \$34,075) each — a premium of about 50 percent over the current gold price — until March 20 and for 30,000 rand af- ter that.

PHOENIX, Ariz. (NYT) — Kevin McCann, 76, president emeritus of Defiance College in Ohio, who had a long association with President Dwight D. Eisenhower as an adviser, speech writer and campaign biographer ("Mac from Abilene," published in 1952) died Saturday of complications follow- ing surgery.

'Raging Bull' Is a Technical Knockout

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Raging Bull" arrives here in a storm of stupendous hoopla.

It is a candidate for the best-pic- ture Oscar, and its star, Robert De Niro, is favored for the award as best actor. It is what is known as "box-office" in the United States and has received lavish critical endorsement there. All this is apt to pitch hopes impossibly high, but the cognoscent, wise in the ways of flamboyant publicity, will ad- just their sights accordingly and no one is likely to be disappointed. "Raging Bull" has much, but it does not have everything.

Shock treatment sparks many passages with roughneck action and dialogue, but the first half, building slowly, has blacks and could have been cut to advantage. Once it has leisurely established its scene and characters, its tempo mounts. Certainly it would be difficult to recall more excruciating graphic exposure of combat in the ring. The camera work and editing of these electric sequences, with the sight and sound of human pummeling, the cracks of broken noses and the fighters blinded by blood, grip the spectator and are destined for honors. Michael Chapman is credited for this feat of photography.

The script is derived from Jake La Motta's autobiography, and if the adaptation resembles the original, his book must be a confession of unusual candor. His pugilistic career — as the Bronx Bull — is known from the sports pages. His matches with Marcel Cerdan, Sugar Ray Robinson and others, his lengthy reign as middle-weight champion and his eventual loss of the title. His private affairs, as depicted in the scenario, are scarcely less heated. His home life is shown as a hell for all con- cerned. Obsessed by a morbid jealousy of his wife, he punches her and beats up his loyal brother, who acted as his agent.

After his retirement from the ring, his wife abandoned him, ob- taining custody of their children, and he became a nightclub per- former. We see him finally grown obese and receding a scene from an- other puffed-up movie, "On the Waterfront." The cabaret poster also promises "Shakespeare, and one might prefer to have him read the Bard than from Budd Schulberg. It would be more in keeping, too, with the Othello motif here.

Martin Scorsese, in directing, arouses curiosity but scant sym- pathy for his protagonist. The key to the bruiser's psychology is sug- gested by his indignation at being called an "animal," though worse and more obscure insults are tossed about. When jailed in Flor- ida on a trumped-up charge, he bangs his head against the wall of his cell, protesting: "I'm not an animal." Yet he has been portrayed throughout as an uncontrollable beast.

De Niro plays La Motta un- flinchingly, full force, from start to final fadeout. That he has vibrant presence is not to be denied, but, like his director — perhaps because of his director — he has mis- taken violence for power, and that way lies overacting. There is a strong accent on unadulterated realism, which is persuasive both in the dirty-under-shirt-and-tenement milieu and in the visits to stadiums and the Copacabana. De Niro, however, is equipped with a fal- sible but a contradiction to all-out naturalism.

As a concession to the role he

Strauss' 'Shadow' Performed in Wales

The Associated Press CARDIFF, Wales — "Die Frau ohne Schatten" (The Woman without a Shadow) by Richard Strauss, was presented in English by the Welsh National Opera Company in Cardiff and the stunning five-hour production was greeted with raptures of approval from the first-night audiences.

It was the latest in a string of operatic successes for the Welsh company. Britain's most adven- turesome, Finnish Heldentenor Matti Kasu made a great impres- sion Saturday as the Emperor, while veteran British stars Norman Bailey and Pauline Finsley were hailed for their performances as the dyer Barak and his wife.

Dance

Russia's Jacobson Ballet Tours Italy

By Brendan Fitzgerald
International Herald Tribune

REGGIO NELL'EMILIA, Italy — The cities of the plain of Emilia-Romagna have a tradition of solid good living and leftist politics. A sober respect for the material props of life, and its graces, has long sustained a variety of cultural activity in this region of Italy extending from Ravenna on the shores of the Adriatic almost to Milan.

For the past decade the region of Emilia-Romagna has also been Italy's window on the east, looking out to lands within the Soviet sphere and to the Soviet Union itself, arranging frequent engagements of the atypical and musical organizations from that corner of the world.

The latest of these offerings comes from Lenin- grad. The Jacobson Ballet, never before seen in West- ern Europe, features and preserves the choreography of Leonid Jacobson, who along with Karyazh Golezovskiy was one of three strikingly inventive forces in Soviet ballet, the creative growth of which was stunted by the advent of Stalinism. (The third force was George Balanchine.)

The company opened last weekend with Jacobson's three "Choreographic Miniatures" in Reggio nell'Emilia's glittering Teatro Municipale, and was featured Monday night at the opening of this year's carnival in Venice's Teatro La Fenice.

"Divertimento Brillante," to a score by Mikhail Glinka that is in effect an homage to Balan, was a nearly straightforward classical exercise done in clas- sically traditional costumes, with some weak touches of irony in the way of wit and with lifts of the whir- lingly extended type often seen in ice skating duets.

The work brought to mind Balanchine's "Night Shadow" because of the blend of ballet and Bellini, but Jacobson's use of these two basic ingredients, if it ever was fresh, now seems weary, nor does it have any beguiling thread of poetry to bind its movements to- gether.

Carefully Coy

"Sculptures of Rodin" almost describes the work it labels, but not quite. Despite some plastic grace, the physical intensity of Rodin is kept at bay by carefully coy performance — except in the duet entitled "Paolo and Francesca," set to Alban Berg (including some of "Wozzeck"). This vivid and visceral interpretation by two dancers unidentified in the program deservedly got the one wholehearted ovation of the evening.

"The Bug" came last. No miniature in terms of length or cast size, it was inspired by Mayakovsky posters and uses music by Shostakovich, including some of his "The Golden Age" ballet. No innovations were discernible, nothing more revolutionary than some dancing sailors and an interminably coy ap- proach to a bed by a nubile couple.



Robert De Niro and Joe Pesci in "Raging Bull."

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"RAGING BULL" comme un taureau sauvage

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

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Special

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A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

International Travel and Tourism

China: A Pilgrimage to Yellow Mountain a Trek Through an Ink-Wash Landscape

By Fox Butterfield

NEW YORK (NYT) — Since the eighteenth-century poet Li Po celebrated the panoramic beauties of Huang Shan, a mountainous region of peaks, pines and clouds, Chinese have considered it one of the most beautiful of landscapes.

Pilgrimage to Huang Shan — the name of the mountain — has long been a favorite of many Chinese, not just the Chinese. Ho Chi Minh went there to recuperate for a month after the American war in Vietnam. Last summer, 75-year-old Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, climbed Huang Shan. Following Mr. Deng's visit, the authorities opened the mountain to visitors for the first time since the Cultural Revolution.

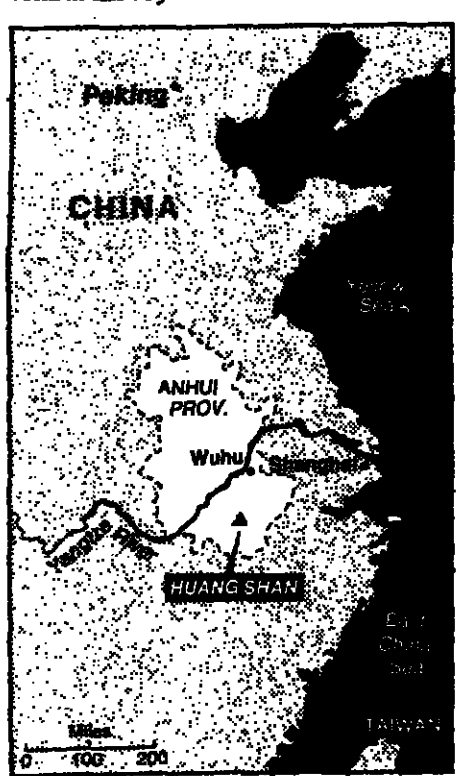
In the years Chinese laborers have placed stone steps on two paths leading to the summit, so the ascent can be physically taxing, the climbing of the mountain is not like climbing the Alps or the Rockies. But the ascent is not a matter of physical strength. Instead, they glory in the majesty of a landscape that suggests a classical Chinese ink wash painting. The mountain is composed of granite that has been eroded by the moist clouds that ring it, peaks of up to 8,694 feet. Many of the peaks appear to have been carved by a mad or giant who then scattered them in improbable combinations. And a number of peaks, graceful pinnacles or grotesque shapes, are surrounded by pine trees that appear to grow on the peaks.

These travelers have added to Huang Shan's charm by imagining that some of the peaks resemble human or animal shapes. The route to the mountain is a pilgrimage. The route to the mountain is a pilgrimage. The route to the mountain is a pilgrimage.

tain takes the visitor through a countryside of emerald-green rice paddies, tea bushes dug into terraces climbing the hills and villages of old mud-walled houses.

Huang Shan lies in the southern part of Anhui province, 650 miles south of Peking and 250 miles southwest of Shanghai. There are no airports nearby, so tourists frequently first take a seven-hour train ride from Shanghai to the Yangtze River port of Wuhu, which before the Communist victory in 1949 was a treaty port with a small colony of American missionaries. A large red brick missionary hospital on a bluff still dominates the riverfront.

From Wuhu it is a six-hour drive south to Huang Shan through one of China's least developed areas. Though this seems like an arduous journey there are few other tourist itineraries that afford such an extensive and revealing glimpse of the country's rural life. Virtually all farming is still done by the labor of human beings and animals, from plowing the fields behind trundling water buffaloes to fertilizing the crops with buckets of night soil, to harvesting and threshing. Of China's one billion people, 800 million still toil as peasants, many of them in this way.



We spent our first night at Huang Shan in the Peach Brook Guesthouse, a small two-story building perched on a steep slope amid pine trees and mountain streams. The guesthouse had comfortable rooms with twin beds, and small bathrooms with primitive showers that yielded little water pressure or hot water. When the clouds parted the next morning, the mountain loomed almost perpendicular to us, with a delicate waterfall plunging down a thousand feet.

Climbers have their choice of tracks going up the front or back of the mountain. The preferred method is ascending by one and descending by the other. For the less adventurous, a dirt road has been cut halfway up the mountain, leaving only a steep three-hour climb up the stone steps to the North Sea Hotel on top. The North Sea, which draws its name from what are thought of as the oceans of clouds that inhabit the area, is a comfortable hostelry that can accommodate 300 guests, some of them in temporary barracks-like housing. The better rooms are furnished with Western-style beds and desks, with lavatories and baths down the hall.

Next door is a newly refurbished house, reserved for important visitors, that was built in orange brick with an upturned tile roof; it was originally designed for Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

The meals at the guesthouse were hardly standard mountain fare: dishes of tiny savory Yangtze River shrimp, fried boneless pork, straw mushrooms and fresh green beans, eel sautéed with fresh ginger, scallions and garlic, and a bowl of rich turtle soup complete with large chunks of tortoise and pieces of shell — as if proof were needed of its origin.

The bill for a night at the guesthouse was \$10. The charge for breakfast, lunch and dinner was about the same, though because we were part of an official delegation the food was no doubt better than average.

All the food and supplies, the cement and wood used in building the structures, and parts for a 200-foot television tower on the highest peak, have been carried up the mountain on the backs of human beings.

On our way up and down we passed groups of porters, young men and women from villages in the valley, straining under loads that appeared to weigh more than they did. Seeing this tends to make amateur hikers feel guilty about everything they eat or drink; it also roused the feeling that if a 15-year-old woman can manage to make it to the top with 80 pounds of goods on her back, so can I.

Fox Butterfield recently completed a tour of duty as The New York Times' Peking bureau chief.



WALL-TO-WALL — China is not only admitting more Western tourists, but is experiencing a sharp increase in native sightseers, thanks to a liberalized policy on travel within the country. Above, a Sunday crowd at Great Wall near Peking.

Major Fair In W. Berlin Opens Week's Run Saturday

By Thomas C. Lucy

WEST BERLIN — For seven days, one of the most hospitable places in the world must be this city's trade fair grounds and neighboring ultramodern convention hall, the International Congress Center, where more than a thousand exhibitors from about a hundred countries and regions will be saying "come visit us."

The occasion is the 15th annual International Tourism Bourse, the largest event of its kind, which will begin on Saturday and end on March 6.

This year for the first time, the United States will occupy a whole hall, reflecting the growing importance of foreign tourists in a country where they had been largely ignored until recent years.

Newcomers to the ITB are the official tour organizations of Ethiopia, Costa Rica, the West Indies islands of Montserrat, Saint Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla and the Turks and Caicos islands and New Zealand in the South Pacific. Floor space has been increased by 10 percent, to a total of 28,000 square meters.

Exhibitors

In addition to official agencies, exhibitors will include airlines, bus companies, shipping lines, railways, hotels and travel agencies. They will be trying to attract the attention of 12,000 travel trade visitors as well as the many thousands of Berliners who wander through the halls to collect bright brochures and nourish dreams of vacations in exotic places.

The official emphasis is on business. AMK Berlin, the fair organizer, has banned brass bands, bagpipers, Alpine singers and all other musicians from the halls this year, noting that a "quiet" fair offers the trade a better atmosphere for serious discussion. Exhibitors will be allowed to bring in folkloric groups that do not sing or play instruments.

Perhaps seeking a quiet way to beat its drum, Stena Line has made a special arrangement with Continental, whose tour buses will provide a free shuttle service at the fair. On the roof of each bus is a mock ship's funnel with the Swedish shipping company's large S against a red background.

200 events

During the fair there will be more than 200 events, including gala receptions, news conferences and forums. One forum, organized by a Lutheran-Catholic group, will be on leisure and tourism; another will be on the problems of the international convention business.

The German National Tourist Board is scheduled to hold its regular "incoming day" gathering on March 2 for the international travel trade, with the heads of the board's 27 foreign offices, state tourist officials and representatives of the German travel sector taking part.

The board's medium-range plan is to emphasize special-interest travel destinations and activities in West Germany for families in neighboring European countries, for older, mostly retired people and the young (aged 14 to 29), and for those with higher incomes and for business travelers.

The leading sources for foreign travelers to West Germany are the Netherlands, United States and Britain. According to an unofficial estimate made earlier this year, U.S. and British visitors showed surprising 25- and 20-percent increases, respectively, in overnight stays last year, before the full effect of the upswing in the exchange values of the dollar and the pound. (The statistics report overnight stays and not the number of people who cross the German border.)

New York, the Friendlier, Livelier Place — the 'Big Apple' Gets Brighter

By Susan Reimer-Torn

NEW YORK — When Charles Gillett, president of the New York Convention Visitors Bureau, went abroad in 1961 to promote travel to New York City, he found he was wasting his time. Travel to the United States was still a luxury the affluent could afford. Today, not in tourism New York City's largest industry (and second biggest source of tax revenue) is a heavy industry.

A recent dramatic increase in foreign tourism has been largely due to the dollar and the availability of low-cost flights. However, it is the promotional efforts of the bureau that he directs — one of the most successful city tourism agencies ever — that has helped make New York the nation's most visited city. A decade ago, Mr. Gillett realized that to attract tourists New York had to be seen in a new light. His ingenious "Big Apple" campaign flooded the town with a healthy, newly polished self-image and a long-awaited renaissance of civic pride. Responsive New Yorkers rallied to up their city into a safer, more attractive, efficient town.

'Revitalized Spirit'

Gillett explains: "This revitalized spirit filtered down to all levels. New York is no longer primarily a city of crime and in the minds of prospective visitors. It is a drier, livelier place, and that really works in the city." The New York Convention and Visitors Bureau is housed in the former Hunt-Randolph museum at 2 Columbus Circle. It is still working hard to "sell the city." The bureau is now the city's only official tourism agency, acting on behalf of the mayor's office, a private, non-profit organization that receives city funding and, even more heavily, on fees from the membership whose services are promoted. The bureau also works to practically facilitate foreign travel in the city. Lobbying for access to and from major airports, it has instituted the share-a-taxi system and subway to John F. Kennedy International Airport. It has also improved currency exchange and multilingual service at major hotels. Currently, Mr. Gillett is campaigning to have foreign visa requirements that be be-

lieves "are just one more unnecessary deterrent."

Downstairs, the walls of the bureau's lobby are lined with jumbo-sized subway and street maps. More than 50 complimentary brochures are on display and many are available in several foreign languages. The literature provides information about everything from free walking tours to helicopter rides, extensive restaurant and shopping guides, a quarterly calendar of events, directories of theaters and museums and separate guides to places of interest in all five boroughs. The staff of the lobby's information counters can, between them, answer questions in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Japanese.

Information Center

The director of the information center, a diminutive, vivacious woman known simply as May, boasts that she "likes to take on the toughies." And she "likes to talk to the people who say they hate this city," she said, "to find out exactly what the problems are and help solve them."

Most of the questions, she admits, "are routine... people want to know how to get some place, how much it costs, where to find a suitable hotel."

She insists that "before we can help someone, we have to find out what they want. Some people are looking for a gourmet meal, others are delighted to hear about a 65-cent hot dog."

Nonetheless, she has come to expect certain types of queries from particular nationalities. The French, she says, show most interest in museums, the Germans in concerts, while the Australians "love to get out there and march around."

Activities remain in full swing at the bureau despite their disappointment at receiving only \$600,000 of the million dollars in city funding they anticipated for 1981. Mr. Gillett maintains that tourists are not seriously affected by the city's problems: Hotels continue to provide enough heat and, in restaurants, few visitors expect or miss the once routine glass of water, now no longer offered because of the low levels in city reservoirs.

Financial considerations do mitigate against the bureau's vigilant screening of their paying clients' services. While complaints are handled promptly — and Mr. Gillett insists there aren't many — they see their job as more informational than evaluative.

However, some tourists do miss the more

reliable rating or star systems used by other countries. Finding a good, affordable hotel is still the most frequently voiced concern. An Italian businessman commented: "Here it's very difficult to know what you are getting. I find it especially hard to get decent accommodations when I travel with my family. To find a good hotel for under \$100 a night, you really need an inside line."

For hotel recommendations and other useful tips, many tourists prefer word-of-mouth to official channels. The popular enthusiasm sparked by Mr. Gillett's campaign has produced an active grapevine of information on the city's fast-changing nightlife, in-spots, up-to-date true shopping values and "undiscovered" neighborhoods.

Even taxi drivers, once largely mistrusted as circuitous swindlers, now rank high as reliable information sources. A seasoned British visitor advised: "Some of the travel books may tell you it's all right to frolic under the neon lights

in Times Square until dawn or go wild in the underground with your graffiti spray can. But if you check it out first with some of those taxi drivers, you'll get the real story."

Best Testimony

The best testimony of Mr. Gillett's and the bureau's achievement is the impression many tourists have that the city simply sells itself. The extraordinary variety of things to see and do and the seeming impossibility of exhausting the city's well-publicized attractions keeps people coming back. The helpful openness and friendly chauvinism of many New Yorkers is also often remarked upon.

A Frenchman who claimed he could never get a Paris-quality meal in New York was taken to Lutèce, La Grenouille and Perigord Park (New York's poshest French restaurants) by a Manhattan gourmet determined to prove him wrong. A visiting rollerskate enthusiast found himself escorted by a volunteer band of Cen-

tral Park joggers, anxious to assure him it wasn't dangerous.

Shopping values are another major draw. One Englishwoman flew in from London on a low-cost flight, did all her Christmas shopping, and returned to England "with a more original assortment of gifts than one ever finds at home," and figured she still saved money. A well-traveled German art dealer is convinced that "the concentration of quality stores on Madison Avenue can't be beat anywhere in the world."

Finally, many visitors are irresistibly drawn by the feel and look of the city, by what one woman described as "the electricity in the air, the feeling that anything is possible — the energy and activity never stop." And in the words of another repeat visitor preparing his departure: "Every time I head out to the airport and catch a view of that skyline from the bridge, I am silently praying that I'll be able to come back soon."

Visitors in Europe Are Still Stung by 'Sting' Operators

By Nino Lo Bello

VIENNA — Mr. and Mrs. John Doe of the United States do not have any money left to finish their tour of Europe because a friendly Viennese musician who spoke polished English gave them the "sting." A Kansas college girl on vacation in Italy loses \$400 to a Roman gigolo skilled in Machiavellian deftness... A Chicago father traveling with his son is plucked for a bundle of cash by a foxxy con man aboard a German train... A middle-aged woman from New England is defrauded of her travelers checks after she trusted an Englishman who looked honest because he wore a bowler hat...

Gullible travelers who come to Europe for a trip very often get taken for a ride. Like weeds, the Continent has sprouted swindlers aplenty — as bona fide members of the take-the-tourist club are out after one thing, the golden fleece.

Tourist con men have become such a headache that American Express had to hire a former FBI man to head its anti-fraud staff. Britain's Thomas Cook Travel Agency

now has a former Scotland Yard detective as its chief security man — all to protect clients from being defrauded by cunning operators.

The traveler should be on the alert for some of the clever gimmicks used to separate tourists from their money. The tourist can, for instance, start by being wary of the outdoor painters of Paris. Many are not artists at all. They're really salesmen with beards and smocks standing in front of an easel, dabbling spots of color with a damp brush on half-finished canvases. Alongside the easel are a dozen or so finished paintings that they will peddle to anybody who asks the price.

In nine cases out of ten, the canvases are hand-painted — but not by the "artist" who sells them. They were turned out by students in one of the "painting factories" for a few dollars apiece. It's a lucrative scheme, based on the built-in attraction that a painting was acquired from a "real French artist at work."

Another slick artist, this one seaborne, is the bumboatman. Plying his questionable trade at every port in the Mediterranean, he approaches in a rowboat loaded with a stunning selection of goods from the bazaars east of Gibraltar. Aboard your ship he'll show

you costly but genuine wares — such as Turkish mats, small Persian rugs, Kashmir shawls, expensive Moroccan leatherwork and Spanish lace items.

Since they are the real stuff and serve as decoys, the bumboatman would never sell them at any price. His game is to refuse every offer. Then in feigned disgust he throws the lot into his boat down below and says he would never sell for such a ridiculous figure.

Unseen Switch

As he is about to descend the ladder, he suddenly makes a pained face and agrees to a figure you state. Now he yells down to his sidekick in the boat to hand up the Turkish mat or the Persian rug in question, but unknown to you it's a worthless facsimile of the original goods you had inspected. On such a sale this pirate will make a profit of 1,000 percent, maybe even more.

But most of the bad guys are not at sea but on land. Here's how one tourist pair got bilked for a large sum not long ago with one of the boldest deceptions of all. After finishing lunch one day in Paris and laisally strolling down the block, they were accosted

by a "detective" who flashed his credentials and said they had paid the waiter with counterfeit French francs. Sacre bleu!

Rather than take them to the stationhouse, would they prefer to make restitution in dollars and the policeman would give them an "official receipt" for the money and let them go? Unaware that the petty thief was in cahoots with the waiter, the couple turned over the dollars with a sigh of relief and thanked the fake cop for not going further.

Another clever deception, which seems to work like a charm on Americans for some reason, is the package of English bolt material that a self-described "airline pilot" will ask a tourist he's befriended to deliver for him in the evening since he has to be on an afternoon flight. The ruse works when the victim gives the so-called pilot \$25 or \$50 because the addressess still has a balance of \$75 or \$100 to pay on the parcel and the outwitted tourist figures he will pocket the difference.

This "sting" performer may have all the suave manner of a Paul Newman or a Robert Redford and even be a better actor. But he's still a crook — with the gift of gab.

W. German Cities Are Gateways To Sites Off the Beaten Path

FRANKFURT — With the U.S. dollar and most European currencies being able to buy more Deutsche marks than ever in recent years, West Germany once again looks attractive as a vacation destination. The British traveler, for example, will find that a stay in this country is now about 20 percent cheaper than last year, due to Germany's low 5 to 6 percent inflation rate as well as the better exchange rate.

Exchange rates are subject to change, but geography tends to remain constant. So Germany continues to have the advantage that almost all the major cities, which are easy to reach by plane, train and car, are also gateways to areas off the beaten path that are rich in natural beauty or to sites of historical and cultural interest.

Following are some examples. Frankfurt: From the downtown area of this financial center it is less than an hour to quiet wine-producing towns along the Rhine. In Assmannshausen, source of one of the few well-known German red wines, one can wine and dine only a few steps from the Rhine, in a restaurant that rates one star in the Michelin guide, the 300-year-old Krone.

During the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, Johannsburg Castle and its vineyards became the property of the house of Habsburg, which turned them over as a fief to Count Metternich, an arrangement that still makes profits for the heirs of both families. The castle has a tavern serving its wines but no meals. Other well-known names in the Rheingau, as this area is called, include the town of Eltville and the

Because of the exchange-rate shifts, West Germany once again looks attractive as a vacation land.

restored medieval monastery of Eberbach, which is now open to the public.

Hamburg: This port city's reputation as a sin city has long attracted many visitors who show no interest in seeing the nearby countryside. For those who would, however, an ideal destination is the Lüneburger Heide, a vast heath with wild flowers and twisted shrubs, grazing land and thick forests. In this area between the Elbe and Aller rivers and the East German border and the Bremen-Hamburg autobahn stand half-timbered farmhouses, small spas and memorials and burial chambers built during the stone age. The Lüneburger Heide is a "find" for anyone trying to get away from it all.

Stuttgart: The state capital and industrial center serves as a gateway to historic towns in the surrounding area.

While the name of Stuttgart has been traced back only to about the year 1160, the town of Esslingen was attracting pilgrims in the 8th century. In fact, Stuttgart was even briefly under Esslingen in the 14th century.

The seats of power have long since changed, and today one can

visit Esslingen as a 1,200-year-old town with a center of beautifully preserved medieval buildings and a surrounding fortified wall, holo-dors from the days when this section was part of the Holy Roman Empire.

The town of Tuebingen is younger, 900 years old. The university, where the controversial Roman Catholic theologian Hans Kueng still teaches, dates back 500 years. This is a place for strolling (much of it seems uphill), with well-preserved medieval buildings. There is even a bridge that is considered a local sight. Eberhard's Bridge, named after the university's founder, Eberhard the bearded, is buried in Tuebingen, with other Counts and Dukes from the house of Wuertemberg.

Closer to Stuttgart is the comparatively new town of Ludwigsburg, founded in 1704 as the site of a baroque castle, a whim on the part of Duke Eberhard Ludwig, who wanted a palace near where he hunted. That castle is now the largest of its kind remaining in Germany. This year it is receiving special attention as the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg celebrates its "baroque year."

During this year, the castle will host a flower show, an exhibition of Ludwigsburg porcelain and gold and silver tableware as well as a theater festival with 60 events as varied as chamber music and clown shows.

Among the guests at Ludwigsburg Castle over the years was Mozart.

—T.C.L.

Paris Fair Drew 450 Exhibitors

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS — France's answer to the Berlin trade fair, the Week of International Tourism and Voyages, is now a firmly established rendezvous for the tourist industry. This year the Palais des Congrès at Porte Maillot was besieged from Feb. 14-22 with 450 exhibitors, including representatives of 89 countries and of all the regions of France. The number of tour operators was down, however, despite a new feature this year — the possibility of direct sales at Porte Maillot.

Jean-Pierre Soisson, minister of youth, sports and leisure, took pains to point out in his opening address that the tourist industry accounted for 8.2 percent of France's gross national product and was on a par with agriculture. France, with 30 million visitors in 1980, ranked as the world's top host to tourists. It doesn't do badly, either, as an exporter of adventurous and individualistic Frenchmen.

78 Drubbing

France came in for a drubbing in the English-speaking media in 1978, when prices seemed frighteningly high to the traveler on a dollar or pound sterling budget. But things should look up for tourism here with the recent juggling of currency rates that has lowered the franc's value.

Meanwhile, the recession has been playing tricks with the Frenchman's traditional month-long August exodus. Many families have cut this down to a fortnight, preferring to take time off for winter sports or a week or so in the Balearic Islands at Easter.

One trend noticeable in the industry this year, according to Annie Blin, a member of the staff of the Paris show, is a move away from the strictly regimented, organized tour. "People have had enough of the 'Moua Lisa on your left, Eiffel Tower on your right' approach to tourism," she said. "They prefer to travel in small groups of 8 to 10 and be left to their own devices when they reach their destination."

On the home front, there was no lack of inventive suggestions, including:

• Chateau Accueil, a group of 10 stately homes

within easy reach of Paris that offer a royal welcome to guests on short stays at prices ranging from \$30 to \$50 a day. (Mme. la Vicomtesse de Bonneval, Chateau de Thauriers, Thauriers, 18210 Charenton-le-Cher. Tel: (48) 60.57.62.)

• A practical visit to some of Dieppe's most beautiful gardens, including one at Varengeville (not open to the public) that belongs to a Roman-ian princess, with tours and commentary by the owners or experts. Perhaps a good way to garner advice on how to plan one's own garden. (Dieppe Jardinage, 18, Blvd. de Verdun 76200 Dieppe. Tel: (35) 84.15.23.)

• Skiing on grass at Vimoutiers in Normandy, not far from Deauville — a sport that can be indulged in year round — except, of course, if there is any snow. The basic equipment: a short, stubby-looking ski with caterpillar treads that can be hired on the spot, and a grassy slope. (L'Escalade du Vitou, 61120 Vimoutiers. Tel: (33) 39.12.04.)

• A three-day initiation to genealogy at Blois on the Loire, with visits to archives and chateaux, and audiovisual presentations of genealogical techniques. (Tourisme en Loire-Cher, 11, place du Chateau, 41000 Blois. Tel: (34) 78.55.50.)

• The network of France's canals is gaining more attention from holidaymakers. Gourmet weekends, and just plain holidays to unwind are available on cruises such as the Loire and the Jan Wandelaar, which float at a leisurely pace through some of France's finest countryside. (Quiztour, 19 rue d'Athènes, Paris 9. Tel: 574.7530.)

• Within Europe, airline companies were promoting the recently announced special "visit" and "holiday" fares in force beginning April 1, that in some cases bring the return rates down to less than the cost of a single fare. Alitalia's Paris-Rome flight, for example, costs 1,000 francs (\$200) for a pay-as-you-book "holiday" ticket valid for three months. (A Sunday must elapse between departure and return dates.)

Air France's sheet of new tariffs features return flights from Paris to Stockholm (1,800 francs), London (495 francs), Vienna (1,300 francs), Amsterdam (520 francs) — all of which should make people think twice before taking a train.

U.S. Travel Agents Profit Despite Losses in Industry

By Deborah Ward

WASHINGTON — Nearly everyone in the travel industry lost money in 1980. Airlines posted record losses, hotel and restaurant revenues were down and tourist attractions had fewer visitors than in previous years.

One group, though, did manage to turn in a profit. While revenues were plummeting all around them, travel agencies did experience a profitable year.

Travel agent sales, as reported through banks in the Air Traffic Conference area, were a record \$18 billion in 1980, up 22 percent over the \$14.7 billion in 1979, according to Travel Weekly, an industry publication. The dollar volume of commissions rose 30 percent from \$1.17 billion in 1979 to \$1.53 billion in 1980.

Several recent changes in the industry explain why travel agencies managed to survive in a year that was grim overall for travel. One major factor that helped agency business was the decision by the Civil Aeronautics Board last June to eliminate fixed commission rates. Instead of a standard 7 percent commission on regular fares, airlines now set their own commission rates.

Average Commission

The average commission rate is currently about 9.3 percent and varies from 6 to 15 percent. The variations exist because airlines now offer agents special incentives to promote certain fares. American Airlines, for example, pays 10 percent for first class tickets and 9 percent for coach and promotional

fares. United Airlines pays 8 percent for coach fares and 10 percent for first class. Hawaii coach and promotional fares.

While the CAB previously eliminated fixed commission rates for international routes, the recent decision affecting domestic tickets was long overdue, according to some travel agents. Agencies had not received a major commission boost in nearly ten years, despite higher operating costs due to automation.

Aside from commission deregulation, airline deregulation is another factor increasing agency profits. "Deregulation has spawned an incredible array of fares," said one agent. "It has helped our business overall, but it's not completely without flaws."

Discounted Fares

The flaws lie in the heavily discounted fares that give agents lower commissions. Yet, on the other hand, these popular fares generate a lot of business where otherwise they might not be. Agencies handle from 50 to 80 percent of all airline tickets sold in the United States and abroad. A United Airlines spokesman said, "more than 60 percent of our ticket revenue is generated by travel agencies."

The international airlines, such as Alitalia, Lufthansa and Air Canada sell close to 80 percent of their tickets through agencies. Contrary to the grim outlook presented by the airlines who may keep raising fares because of high fuel costs, many travel agents are optimistic about business in 1981.

Recent Travel Show

At a recent travel show held in Washington, nearly every agent participating said that he expects business to continue on the upswing. Of course, many agents are reluctant to present a negative picture for fear of exacerbating an already precarious situation. Most want to believe, as many in the travel industry do, that travel is necessary and that people need and will continue to get away.

"You can't put a stop to movement in people," said Alicia Landas, owner of Baccor Express Travel Assistance. Her business has been steady and not adversely affected by higher fares. "There still are reasonable fares and people who want to travel do find these fares. We handle a lot of travel to the Far East and South America. Fares are astronomical, but there are discounts that offer great savings. So we book these fares for our clients."

Hector Bonilla, a representative in Mexico's Tourist Office, also reported he found people still traveling despite high costs. "It seems hard to believe, but when I was in Acapulco over the holidays, every hotel was packed and I couldn't get a room." He also conceded that "travelers may not splurge as much, but they find the discounts and still travel."

Several agents said prepackaged tours are extremely popular this year. "And who is better able to help arrange these tours than a travel agent?" asked an agent at Mark Moseley's Travel World, based in Virginia.

She pointed out that since travelers are now more budget-minded about vacations than in previous years, more are turning to agencies for help in cutting corners.

"Plus, they don't want to spend hours sorting through the maze of fares. Using an agency can save them time as well as money in these overall tight times," she said. As economic uncertainty continues to grow, reducing costs as much as possible will not be merely a concern but a top priority among most travelers, agents note.

Travel may still decline in 1981 if disposable incomes keep dwindling as inflation increases. But if much of the travel that is undertaken continues to rely on travel agency expertise as it did in 1980, then agents can expect another year unscathed by losses.

British Tours Designed To Serve Handicapped

NEW YORK — The year 1981 has been designated "The Year of the Handicapped" and in keeping with that theme a British tour operator has organized a series of tours throughout Britain designed for those who are not able to keep up with the rigors of regular travel.

The operator is Norman Wilkes and his program is called "Britain with a Flair." One carrier cooperating with Mr. Wilkes is Laker Airways. Additional information on the tours is available from travel agents.

Canada Planning to Open Duty-Free Stores Along U.S. Border

By Andrew H. Malcolm

NEW YORK (NYT) — By June travelers driving to the United States from Canada should be able for the first time to buy duty-free liquor, cigarettes and other goods at new border stores at considerable savings over retail prices in both countries.

A bottle of rye whisky, for example, which sells for about \$14 in Canada and \$11 in New York, will be available for around \$7, according to early estimates. A carton of cigarettes that sells for \$9 in Canada

and around \$7 in New York will be sold duty-free for about \$5.

Under a new Canadian government program, the first such stores will open on a trial basis at a few border crossings by the start of the tourist season. Within a year, planners hope to have perhaps 40 facilities offering tax-free liquor, tobacco products, perfumes, cameras, radios, tape recorders, china, woolens, luggage and some Canadian crafts to land travelers about to enter the United States.

Similar discount stores have operated on the American side of the border and at airports and aboard ferries serving both countries for many years. But until now south-bound car and bus passengers have had no such opportunity to buy at low cost.

However, the prospect of several hundred new jobs and up to \$85 million in sales from some of the world's busiest border crossings has spurred the Liberal government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau into action.

Like their counterparts around the world, the stores will operate, in effect, as bonded warehouses with no government duties assessed so long as the goods are destined only for those leaving Canada. Typically, travelers would pay for the items at a duty-free store near the border crossing, and as they leave Canada they would produce their receipts at a border booth and take delivery of the goods. Presumably, the quantities would not exceed the duty-free limits permitted by American customs authorities. Otherwise the purchases would be subject to U.S. duties.

Returning American residents may bring back articles worth up to \$300 in U.S. currency duty free once every 30 days, if they have been away more than 48 hours. For shorter or more frequent trips the duty-free limit is \$25, a virtually unenforceable regulation because of the difficulty of determining how short a traveler's visit has been. No passport or other record of travel is kept on the 60 million crossings between Canada and the United States.

The U.S. duty-free limits include 100 cigars and 200 cigarettes a person regardless of age and 33.8 fluid ounces (one liter) of alcoholic beverages for an adult 21 years of age or older.

Prices in the United States are generally lower than in Canada, which has helped business at the 34 duty-free stores in the United States serving northbound land travelers. Even without special stores, sales of liquor, cigarettes and certain types of clothing are brisk for Canada-bound travelers passing through states such as New York and New Hampshire, which have reputations for lower prices.

The savings for Americans, who already cross the border by the millions to buy cheaper Canadian goods, could be substantial and even greater than at airport duty-free stores with their higher overhead. This is especially so considering the advantage Americans receive when trading U.S. dollars for the weaker Canadian currency. The difference has recently been 16 percent.

William H. Rompkey, Canada's Minister of National Revenue, has appointed a 13-member committee to select locations and devise rules for the shops and to set up criteria for granting duty-free franchises.

Craftsmen Offer Instruction Plan To U.K. Visitors

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Association of British Craftsmen is inviting visitors to Britain to spend a week or more living and learning in the homes of practicing craft workers. The tutor-hosts taking part in the plan, the association says, live in a variety of thatched cottages, converted windmills, rectories and farmhouses.

Among the crafts available are ceramics, pottery, calligraphy, heraldic design, woodcarving, furniture restoration and jewelry making. The tutors give a minimum of four hours of instruction a day and teach at three levels: beginner, intermediate (for students with 40 hours of previous tuition) and advanced (five years of experience).

The cost of \$352 a week covers accommodations, full board, tuition and craft facilities.

Brochures are available from Avocations Ltd., 57 Coombe Bridge Ave., Bristol, England (Bristol 686417).



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Travel Agents
Despite Losses in

'82 World's Fair to Be Held in Tennessee

By Suzanne Donner

NEW YORK (NYT) — Travelers who like to go to the World's Fair have not had one to go to since the World's Fair of 1964 in Spokane, Wash., but here early warning on the next one: It will be in Knoxville, Tenn., and it will open on May 1, 1982.

In the past, world's fairs have included new products and ideas for the public. The ice cream soda was first sold in 1876; the Otis motor and linoleum were shown in Philadelphia in 1876; a highlight of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 was the Ferris wheel. At the World's Fair of 1939 in New York it was the "World of Tomorrow" with a city of 1960 and six families driving on highways.

The theme of this World's Fair, which has met the criteria of the

Bureau of International Expositions in Paris to be so designated — is "Energy Turns the World" and, according to a presidential proclamation, the fair "will provide a splendid setting in which to explore new technologies to conserve energy, to harness the long-lasting and most renewable sources, and to carry on the search for new sources of energy." Among the exhibitors expected at the 1982 fair will be advocates and opponents of nuclear energy as well as those favoring coal, gas and solar energy.

Already signed up to build exhibits at the fair are Italy, France, West Germany, Britain, the European Economic Community and Japan. Among the performers thus far scheduled are Patricia Neal, Bob Hope, Stephanie Mills, Debby Boone, and the Grand Kabuki theater of Japan. There also will be

quilt making, clog dancing, dulcimer playing, ballet and opera, strolling entertainers and fireworks.

Admission to the fair is expected to be offered on a one-day, two-day or family-pass basis, and is planned to be comparable to the one-price admission at most major theme parks.

Twenty thousand rooms as well as campsites will be available in the Knoxville region. Among the housing facilities are hotels, motels, inns, private homes, and dormitories of the University of Tennessee. Information on campsites in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park can be obtained from Smoky Mountain Visitors Bureau, Box 635, Maryville, Tenn. 37801. Room information may be obtained through the Knoxville Convention and Tourist Bureau, 508 Hill Avenue, Box 15012, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901.



THE 1982
WORLD'S FAIR
MAY-OCTOBER 1982
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Back Up Your Luggage Woes in One Kit Bag

By Austin Hamel

NEW YORK — The idea came to me in France. At the railroad station in Tours, an elderly man surrounded by his luggage helplessly on the platform waiting for a train, I saw a man with a suitcase in hand and no porters anywhere.

I was over a year ago, and I know, they are still waiting. I have never been in quite the same position, but luggage and heavy suitcases have taken a lot out of many trips.

I was not this year with all my luggage. I decided to find myself. This year, my wife, our ten-year-old son, Peter, would tour England and I would tour France. The size would be limited to the airlines permit you to board — one suitcase each (linear measurements) plus height plus depth that no more than 45 inches. We also take one flight bag

Flexibility of Travel
at a wonderful idea! We accompany our luggage on flight. No need to worry about luggage, or to wait around at baggage claim areas. We would be able to use small taxicabs without major problems, take our up and down the narrow ways of small hotels, and, if any, carry them short distances to railroad stations. In we would enjoy a flexibility never before available to our large suitcases.

I had to do was tell my wife. We followed the biggest argument we have had in 25 years of marriage. Where would she put and that? Did I appreciate what was needed in the way of for cosmetics alone? Not to mention clothes. There was an answer. I would not go with more

than carry-on luggage; she refused to go if that was the plan. The simple way to resolve the deadlock was to buy a piece of carry-on luggage and conduct a packing test. I settled for a good-looking \$45 bag, 22 inches long, 13½ inches high and 8 inches deep; 43½ inches total.

As I carried the bag home, it appeared to be getting smaller and smaller in my hand. By the time I reached home I sensed I was carrying a matchbox with a handle. My wife took one look and laughed. I was beginning to have a few doubts myself as I looked at the small cavity in which I was supposed to accommodate clothing for two and a half weeks.

I started by spreading underclothes on the bottom — about a week's supply — then a layer of socks, then handkerchiefs. A giddy feeling overcame me as I realized I had hardly made a dent in the space. Three wash-and-wear shirts followed, then three rugby shirts. There was still lots more room.

Next two pairs of slacks folded in half, a sweater, two tennis shirts, a safari jacket for daytime wanderings — and there was still some more room. Another pair of slacks, two ties and a couple more undershirts for good luck. Now would it close? It closed with ease. In went my portable radio in a corner and for the icing on the cake, I folded a blazer on top — I also would wear one when traveling — closed the suitcase firmly and picked it up with ease. Fully loaded, the bag weighed 20 pounds. How did all those things get in?

The answer is in the depth measurement. Eight inches — this thickness will go under an airline seat — allows you to put layer on layer into the bag.

Now for my flight bag. All my toiletries and medicines went into my toiletry bag and I put that in. Then my camera and an extra lens

Next a pair of light loafers; I would wear my heavier shoes. There was still room in the flight bag so I stuck in some more underwear, socks and a second sweater. Guidebooks, tickets, papers, maps and brochures went into the side pockets.

Triumphantly, I called Berte, announcing I had enough in those two little bags to go anywhere in the world and proceeded to prove the point by unpacking, announcing the name and number of each item I removed: "Undershirt nine, undershirt ten..."

Another Test Packing
She was impressed and promised to do her own test packing when I was not around to supervise. A few days later she did and admitted it could be done. A few small sacrifices, yes, but it could be done.

She put in enough underclothes for a week. Then two light nightgowns, one robe, a belt and five pairs of stockings. She packed two pairs of shoes — one dressy, the other for walking — a small purse for evenings, a heavy sweater and a cowl-neck sweater. Four short-sleeved knit pullover shirts followed, then three long-sleeved shirts. (My wife is a better packer than I am.) One pair of jeans (she wore another pair), one safari suit, one stylish pants suit and two dresses completed the packing.

After the trip she said that next time she would take a skirt to go with the jacket of the pants suit, instead of a second dress. Berte's flight bag accommodated all her cosmetics, including shampoos, a jewelry box, another sweater, a sewing kit, her contact lens and three containers of saline solution for the lenses. Hair curlers, cotton balls and other items went into the side pockets. Peter's packing was almost the same as mine except for a windbreaker instead of a blazer — which he wore — and a lightweight hooded rain slicker.

For traveling, Berte would wear the dress jeans, a corduroy jacket, long-sleeved shirt and rain cape. She would carry her large handbag. Her clothing would all be in brown and beige colors to cut down on extra accessories.

I bought two identical pieces of luggage for my wife and my son and the impasse was over. Wearing my second blazer and raincoat, I set out for the airport with my family.

The first practical result came sooner than I expected: at the airport terminal. It was so congested with cars and buses that our driver had to drop us off 500 yards from the entrance. We walked carrying our luggage the distance, and stood in the check-in line where a sign said, "Carry-on luggage limited to one piece only."

"I am taking this aboard," I announced, indicating the suitcase. "O.K."

"Oh, and I'm sure you won't mind if I bring this little flight bag, too?" "That's all right."

"And the same goes for my wife and son. Same amount." "O.K."

Done and done. Aboard, we stowed the suitcases under the seats. Because the overhead bins snapped shut, the flight bags could be placed in there. When we were aloft, I asked a cabin attendant about the one-piece-only sign. She explained that was to discourage

Five Cruise Liners Are Under Construction

By John Brannon Albright

NEW YORK (NYT) — Not too many years ago it looked as though ships would die out as a mode of transportation. As a means of crossing the world's oceans, they have practically faded away, but as a way of enabling travelers to enjoy a cruise vacation at sea they are flourishing, so much so that at least five liners are now under construction, and a sixth is planned.

Going into service in 1982 and 1983 will be the Tropicale of Carnival Cruise Lines, the Atlantic of Home Lines, the Scandinavia of Scandinavian World Cruises, the Fairship of Star Cruises and the Nieuw Amsterdam of Holland America Cruises, which is planning a second ship that is not yet named.

The first to be completed is the Tropicale, scheduled to enter cruise service next January. Termed the "ship of the 90's," the 30,000-ton vessel will be the ninth largest passenger ship in the world. She is being built at the Aalborg Shipyard in Denmark at a cost of \$100 million. The Tropicale will have nine passenger decks, and 95 percent of the cabins will have twin beds that can convert to king-sized beds. Each cabin will have its own closed-circuit television set.

AB-New Ship
The first all-new passenger ship constructed since 1974, the Tropicale will have such advances in engineering as controlled pitch propellers, computerized bridge control, stabilizers and bow thrusters. The navigation bridge will be enclosed and air-conditioned, providing protection for the electronic equipment, and the ship's propeller will be controlled directly from the bridge, eliminating the engine room telegraph and permitting greater control of the vessel during maneuvering.

The Tropicale will be operated on the West Coast by Carnival and Westours of Seattle after an initial period in the Caribbean. The ship will leave the Caribbean on May 15, 1982, for a trans-Pacific Canal positioning cruise and then on June 5 begin a series of seven-day Alaska cruises out of Vancouver with weekly calls at Ketchikan, Juneau, Glacier Bay and Sitka. On Sept. 12, the Tropicale will begin sailing out of Los Angeles on seven-day Mexican Riviera cruises, calling at Cabo San Lucas, Puerto Vallarta and Mazatlan.

The Atlantic, a 30,000-ton liner costing about \$100 million and capable of carrying 1,155 passengers, is to be launched in La Seyne-sur-Mer, a suburb of Toulon on the south coast of France. The yard, Constructions Navales et Industrielles de la Mediterranee, is the one that built the Sagaford for Norwegian America Cruises in

As a means of crossing the world's oceans, ships have practically faded away, but as a way of enabling travelers to enjoy a cruise vacation at sea they are flourishing...

1965. Fitting and completion will take about a year. The Atlantic's delivery date is early March, 1982, and the first run, from New York to Bermuda, is planned for April, 1982.

The Scandinavia is being built at the Dubigeon shipyard in Nantes, France, and will cost approximately \$104 million. She will weigh 20,000 tons and carry 1,600 passengers. When she enters service in July, 1982, she will operate between New York and Freeport on Grand Bahama Island, sailing every five days.

400 Automobiles
A feature of the Scandinavia will be her ability to carry 400 automobiles, and passengers booking a round trip between New York and Miami will be offered free transport of their cars. The Scandinavia will connect in Freeport with another Scandinavian World Cruises vessel, the Scandinavian Sun (the former Caribe of Commodore Cruise Line), which is scheduled to begin daily voyages between Miami and Freeport in November. The Scandinavian Sun will also carry autos and will enable tra-

velers to take their cars between New York and Florida.

The Scandinavia will have a mechanically operated glass roof over the sports deck, television sets showing first-run movies in each cabin, a multichannel music and radio system in each cabin and meeting facilities.

The Fairship, a \$140 million vessel, is scheduled for delivery during the first quarter of 1983. She will weigh 37,000 tons and have a passenger capacity of about 1,200. Like the Atlantic, the ship is being built by Constructions Navales et Industrielles de la Mediterranee. She is expected to operate in the Caribbean for part of her schedule, with the possibility of seasonal European cruises.

The Nieuw Amsterdam of Holland America Cruises is being built at Chantiers de l'Atlantique at St. Nazaire in France. The 32,000-ton vessel is expected to be commissioned on March 31, 1983. She will cost \$135 million and have a cruise capacity of about 1,200 passengers. The 11-deck ship will be the third Holland America vessel to be christened Nieuw Amsterdam.

The first ship of that name dated from 1906 and was a 17,149-ton liner that sailed the Atlantic between Holland and the United States until 1932. The second Nieuw Amsterdam was completed in 1938 and had a gross tonnage of 36,982. She sailed between Holland and the United States until World War II and was converted to a troopship. Following the war she returned to trans-Atlantic service and later became a cruise vessel, sailing to Bermuda, the Caribbean, South America, the North Cape and the Mediterranean.

"You can rely on their timetable"

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Arming Up to the Arctic

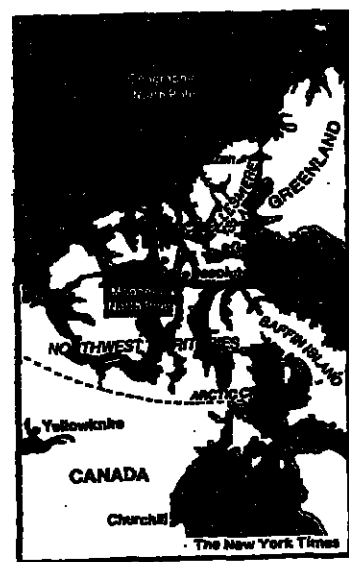
NEW YORK (NYT) — Travelers in search of new frontiers are warming up to the Arctic. The tour operator in the state of Washington who has been running expeditions to the North Pole since 1978 has laid on nine trips this year.

According to Skip Voorhees, of Al Interests in Medina, those who went on his first trips three years ago had to sleep in the local jail because there was no hotel in Grise Fjord, the northernmost settlement in North America. Today, tourists still have to sleep in the local jail, but with the creature comforts of a prison.

Grise Fjord is on the south coast of Ellesmere Island, about 1,000 miles above the Arctic Circle. From there it is about 400 miles to Lake Hazen and 500 more to the North Pole. The trip takes about a month.

The North Pole expedition is no in the park, but a real adventure. Mr. Voorhees said. The trip leaves from Resolute, and at Lake Hazen, the most northerly town in the world, passengers are in small planes the 300 miles to the Pole.

In addition to its tours to the North Poles — geographic and historic — Special Interests



(address: P.O. Box 37, Medina, Wash., 98039) also conducts Arctic char-fishing expeditions and sight-seeing excursions.

The tours run from April through November and range in price from \$995 for a seven-day "Arctic Encounters" trip to \$5,000 for the North Pole expedition. The price does not include air fare to the departure points: Churchill in Manitoba, Canada, or Resolute.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

ish Steel to Get Additional £150 Million

LONDON — The British government said it would increase aid to the British Steel Corp. by £150 million, to £1.12 billion in the 1981 fiscal year. The government also agreed to write off some £3.5 of capital immediately.

Secretary of State Keith Joseph told Parliament that the government's infusion of funds would help the company break even in the 1981 year. The extra money is needed to cover the heavy costs of layoffs, he said.

1980, the steel company cut annual planned steel-making capacity from 2.1 million tons to 1.5 million tons with a loss of 50,000 jobs. The return to profitability is based on a further reduction in capacity to 1.4 million tons.

Rules Out AT&T Accord by Deadline

HINGTON — After weeks of working on a settlement, the Justice Department says it cannot come up with an agreement to end its case against American Telephone & Telegraph by a court-imposed March 2 deadline.

As a result, the government told Federal Judge Harold Greene Monday it prepared to resume the trial in its case seeking to break up the giant.

AT&T spokesman said the government's position came as a surprise and that final details could be worked out by the deadline. He said it had hoped to avoid a long and costly trial, but it is prepared to resume the case.

Accepts Penn Central's \$700 Million Bid

ENWICH, Conn. — GK Technologies said Tuesday that it had accepted a friendly takeover bid from Penn Central at \$50 a share or GK common share and \$59.50 cash per convertible preferred share.

On Feb. 19 it had outstanding 12,912,853 common shares, 906,664 convertible preferred shares, and options covering an additional 612,700 common. On the basis of these figures, the takeover would cost more than \$700 million in cash.

pp Soy Sales Up, But Overall Results Lag

N. West Germany — Fried Krupp said Tuesday that its turnover, orders, and total order book expanded considerably in 1980, but that problems in its shipbuilding and steel units hurt overall results.

Statement said 1980 third party sales rose 9 percent to 13.9 billion marks, incoming orders were up 12 percent to 15.1 billion DM, and external orders at the end of December were 12 percent to 10.5 billion DM. Krupp is to publish its 1980 results in June.

Banks Win Ruling on Closed-End Firms

HINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that bank holding companies may operate as advisers for closed-end investment funds.

The court said that a decision by the Federal Reserve Board allowing holding companies to get into the investment business was permissible under the Bank Holding Company Act. Under the act, bank holding companies are restricted from all outside activities except those related to banking.

**orkers Again Bar UAW
GM Plant in Alabama**

ATLANTA — General Motors workers at the Saginaw plant near Decatur last month to reject the UAW's offer of a new contract, illustrating the troublous relations between the two unions.

The two-year, three-decade-old drive to unionize the plant, and even an attempt by the firm to move workers from the North to the plant to help organize the plant, lost by a bigger margin than it had in elections in 1968 and 1970.

UAW badly wanted to win in Alabama, GM's largest non-union plant. Layoffs and closings have sharply reduced UAW membership. Victory here would mean more members

**COMPANY
REPORTS**

and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Westminster Bank		1980	1979
Assets	1,345	1,418	
Liabilities	318.0	329.0	

Imetel		1980	1979
Assets	7,000	7,000	
Liabilities	220.0	240.0	

Akzo		1980	1979
Assets	12,440	12,020	
Liabilities	68.0	7.4	

Deere & Co.		1980	1979
Assets	1,070	1,110	
Liabilities	57.93	62.75	
Share	0.60	1.03	

Firestone Tire & Rubber		1980	1979
Assets	1,040	1,130	
Liabilities	20.0	15.0	
Share	0.35	—	

Loews		1980	1979
Assets	1,164	1,114	
Liabilities	58.17	61.92	
Share	4.49	5.25	

M.C.A.		1980	1979
Assets	337.5	387.7	
Liabilities	26.91	44.43	
Share	1.13	1.90	

Warner-Lambert		1980	1979
Assets	1,200	1,270	
Liabilities	137.45	178.49	
Share	5.83	7.45	

Westvaco		1980	1979
Assets	362.3	330.9	
Liabilities	19.4	18.6	
Share	1.15	1.10	

A Drastic Inflation Cure: The Big Bang

NEW YORK — As inflation continues, U.S. economists both in and out of the government are beginning to doubt whether gradual measures will work and are starting to think a "big bang" may be the best hope.

"Big bang" proponents, who urge a sudden reduction in the growth rate of the U.S. money supply, are by no means the majority yet. But they eventually may be.

It is a risk that policymakers up to now have been unwilling to take. President Reagan, in his message last week, called for tax and spending cuts, along with a gradual reduction in the growth of the money supply, with the aim of cutting the inflation rate to 4.2 percent by 1986.

William Feller of the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington research organization, still favors such gradualism. "We need to realize, however, that time is about to run out on gradualism," he says. "No one can forecast with great assurance whether the authorities will remain consistent over a period of, say, four years, in a resolve to move to noninflationary demand management."

He guesses that the United States will have to be making significant progress toward curbing inflation by mid-1982 — a congressional election year — or public pressure for a more drastic solution could be irresistible.

Robert Weintraub, an economist for the joint congressional economic committee, has long been a proponent of gradualism. But the volatility of recent monetary and fiscal policy has led him to think it might be preferable to slam on the brakes.

"It might be better to cut the monetary growth rate to zero for six months," he suggests, "and then raise it to an annual rate of 5 percent for the next six months. Then you could cut it back to 2 percent, about equal to the economy's capacity for growth."

Mr. Weintraub is talking about M-1-B, the most common definition of the money supply, consisting of currency plus checking deposits at financial institutions. During 1980 M-1-B grew at an average rate of slightly over 7 percent, but both monetary growth and interest rates were highly erratic.

"With each explosive swing in interest rates, with each erratic turn in the monetary aggregates, gradualism is even now becoming discredited," says Leif Olsen, chairman of the economic-policy committee of Citibank. Mr. Olsen does not expect the gradual approach to be abandoned soon, but, like Mr. Weintraub, he would like to see a "decisive, once-and-for-all reduction in the rate of growth of money."

As these comments suggest, most analysts agree that current inflation is largely a monetary phenomenon. Simply stated, the nation's production of money has outrun its production of the goods and services that money can buy.

The administration wants to reduce this imbalance in part by increasing supply — encouraging production of goods and services with tax cuts and reduction in government regulation. Even the more optimistic supply-siders agree that this approach will take time. In the meantime, administration officials are encouraging the Federal Reserve to restrain money-supply growth and are pushing for federal spending restraint.

The chief argument for the policy of gradualism, economists note, is that it will give everyone more time to adjust to a noninflationary environment. The hope is that an anti-inflation policy, steadily pursued, will convince everyone that inflation eventually will end. Unions then would not press for such large wage increases, and businessmen would stop pushing up prices in anticipation of higher costs.

The essential element is credibility. "If you could keep on a steady course, in the sense that everyone becomes aware of what you're doing and believes in it, gradualism could work," says Norman Robertson, chief economist of Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank. "In the past, government has pursued gradualism until it has begun to bite and then has backed away."

The administration and the Fed so far seem to be agreed on the need for a tight rein on the money supply. But no one knows how long it will take for the government to achieve credibility on the anti-inflation front or how much it will cost in jobs and income.

Some analysts think that the government will have to do more. A number of economists and, according to some polls, much of the public favor wage-price control. But given the president's dislike for governmental interference in the economy, it seems unlikely that controls will be proposed soon.

If the government finally opts for the big bang, it could create problems that government probably would have to help solve. Mr. Feller says legislation would probably be required to allow renegotiation of contracts written on the assumption that high inflation would continue indefinitely.

**NYSE Prices Up Slightly
On Chemicals, Blue Chips**

NEW YORK — Chemical stocks and a few other blue chips again contributed to a narrow gain for New York Stock Exchange prices in moderate trading Tuesday, but new worries about the direction of interest rates limited the advance.

Analysts said predictions that interest rates would rise again later in the year kept investors on the defensive. Analysts also cited caution late in the day ahead of news on January consumer prices due Wednesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average only gained a point but advanced late declines 3 to 2 as turnover quickened to 44 million shares from 39.6 million Monday.

Meanwhile, Federal Reserve Board Governor Lytle Gramley, addressing a meeting of the Savings and Loan League, said failure of Congress to pass the President Reagan's proposed budget cuts would prolong what already appears likely to be a lengthy period of high interest rates. He said interest rates will not come down until inflation is brought under control, which will be a time-consuming process.

Fed Chairman Paul Volcker goes before Congress Wednesday to announce monetary targets for 1981. Most economists expect Mr. Volcker to confirm the Fed forecast last July, when the central bank said it tentatively planned to cut growth target ranges for 1981 by half a percentage point from the 1980 targets of 3.5 to 6 percent for M-1A, 4 to 6.5 percent for M-1B, 6 to 9 percent for M-2 and 6.5 to 9.5 percent for M-3.

Rumors that Henry Kaufman had changed his mind about higher interest rates were denied by the influential Salomon Brothers economist. He says he is sticking to his "basic expectations." "I still believe the direction of interest rates is irregularly higher this year against a backdrop of substantial volatility," he told the Wall Street Journal.

"For the very near term, the prime rate probably ought to be dropping into the 17-to-18 percent range before it goes up again. But sometime this year I still expect the prime to reach or surpass 21½ percent, and triple-A utilities to be in the 15-to-16 percent plus range."

By contrast, George McKinney, economist of Irving Trust Co., predicted that short-term interest rates will fall below the 10-percent

**W. German
Pessimism
Seen Rising**

MUNICH — After a continuing drop in orders, reduced production and a rise in stocks, West German manufacturers were more pessimistic in January than in December about business prospects for the six months ahead, the IFO economic research institute reported Tuesday.

The number of companies planning layoffs or reduced hours in the near future rose for the first time since October, the IFO's monthly report said, although manufacturers saw hope in export prospects.

Demand for electronics goods held up, although most firms reported unsatisfactory orders and plans to curb production. Production cuts were also foreseen in engineering, steel and light metals. Bad weather in January slowed the building industry.

Exports were the one bright spot in the consumer durables sector. Business in non-durable consumer goods deteriorated sharply, with orders in hand continuing to fall. The downward trend was especially marked in the clothing and textile sectors.

In Frankfurt, the automotive industry reported Tuesday that vehicle production fell in January to 304,000 units from 381,000 a year earlier. Output was up from 243,000 units in December due to seasonal factors. On an adjusted basis, production in the two months was unchanged.

The year-on-year decline was largely due to an 18-percent slide in the automobile sector; commercial vehicle output was down only slightly. Automobile exports in January fell to 130,000 from 140,000 in December and 172,000 in the previous January.

In Wiesbaden, the Federal Statistics Office said the index of manufacturing producer prices rose 1 percent in January after a 0.4-percent rise in December. The index, base 1976, reached 121.2, up 6.8 percent in a year — an improvement on the 7.4-percent year-on-year rise in December.

In Duesseldorf, a Deutsche Bank spokesman said Tuesday that there is little chance of the 1981 current account deficit improving on the 1980 deficit of 28 billion Deutsche marks. While weakness of the economy will help to trim imports, he said, it will be difficult to cover oil price increases with exports of finished products.

West German Rate Move Buys Dollar

LONDON — The dollar fluctuated on nervous money markets Tuesday, first tumbling against the Deutsche mark after having surged back to strength Monday and then finally closing little changed on the day.

Dealers attributed the dollar's early weakness to the 2,101 Deutsche marks, to the sharp rise in West German money market rates. But the dollar recovered as West German rates fell after the Bundesbank announced that its special Lombard facility will be offered Wednesday for the first time at 12 percent, somewhat below market expectations.

The rate on the facility, established last week to drive up money market rates in an effort to counter the dollar's recent strength, may be changed daily.

Frankfurt money market dealers said the Bundesbank's action was undoubtedly prompted by the turmoil on the domestic money market Tuesday, with call money trading at 18 percent on some transactions, up from 11½-12 percent on Monday. Banks were squeezed by the need to repay outstanding debt under the old Lombard facility costing 9 percent, now suspended by the Bundesbank.

The dollar rose rapidly following the announcement to 2.12 DM, but trading was thin and nervous. The dollar also was aided by a firming in U.S. interest rates, with the federal funds rate edging up to 15 percent.

However, the dollar ended the day in Frankfurt at 2.1190 DM, up from 2.1110 DM late Monday.

At the same time, longer-term rates were lifted as the federal government was in evidence selling promissory notes with maturities of two, three and four years bearing yields of 11, 10½ and 10.55 percent. These represent an increase from the 10.12 percent offered on the previous issue of two to four-year notes.

The dollar closed at 1.9205 Swiss francs, a solid gain on Monday's 1.9025 and sharply up from the 1.8975 to which it had dropped earlier Tuesday.

In London, sterling continued under pressure, undermined by speculation that the Bank of England's minimum lending rate, now 14 percent, will be cut when the Conservative government, under pressure on to ease credit, announces its budget on March 10.

Sterling was quoted at \$2.2325, down from \$2.2465 late Monday. Gold was unchanged at around \$503 an ounce.

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl, on a visit to meet the new U.S. administration, told reporters in New York that he had discussed in advance last week's moves to tighten West German liquidity with Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker but declined to be specific about the extent of their collaboration.

The sharp decline in the federal funds rate which occurred late last week, simultaneous with West German and Swiss measures taken last Thursday, was "not a surprise," Mr. Poehl said.

Asked whether he was satisfied with the exchange market reaction to the interest rate moves, Mr. Poehl said "that was exactly the kind of reaction I expected and wanted."

**Saudi Aide Says
Oil Stockpiling
Can Raise Prices**

NEW YORK — Abdulhady Taher, governor of the Saudi oil company Petromin, warned Tuesday that "over-ambitious" stockpiling would tend to put upward pressure on world oil prices.

In a speech to a conference on oil refining, Mr. Taher said governments must consider the effect of stockpiling on spot oil prices. He stopped short of explicit criticism of the Reagan administration's accelerated stockpiling plan.

Mr. Taher also said there was a great deal of support within OPEC for adoption of a long-term price strategy. He said he hoped such a strategy would be enacted in 1981.

He said that the United States should realize its oil prices with the international market and that decontrol of oil prices was "a step in the right direction."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for February 24, 1981, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.P.	S.K.
Amsterdam	2.2140	5.1880	109.80	47.01	2.2387	—	4.7510	72.51
Brussels (a)	34.2803	76.49	16.25	6.995	3.2914	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2.110	4.265	—	42.58	2.0914	—	4.167	118.00
London (a)	2.2214	—	4.7335	11.120	2.6440	—	5.1940	77.26
Milan	1.0805	3.2528	49.28	265.09	—	—	26.40	29.48
New York	1.220	0.477	0.327	0.084	—	—	0.420	0.201
Paris	4.9140	11.6140	232.96	—	4.8700	—	113.40	257.75
Zurich	1.9120	4.221	98.820	38.230	1.8191	—	35.497	—
ECU	1.2159	0.5458	2.8551	0.7144	1.2553	—	2.810	41.597

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.P.	S.K.
Stocks	1.3964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	0.8603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	0.0285	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	0.7055	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	0.1694	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	0.0468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Moscow Believed Near to Decision on Gas Pipeline Financing

By Murray Seeger
Los Angeles Times Service

BRUSSELS — After months of negotiations on a new natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe — the biggest East-West trade deal ever proposed — a key Soviet decision on the financing is expected.

It could come at the Communist Party Congress in Moscow this week, European industrialists and bankers believe, and would trigger the next round of negotiations in the complex and politically controversial proposal to transport gas 4,000 miles from northern Siberia to six West European countries.

The project is valued at the equivalent of \$12-to-\$15 billion. Beyond the financial difficulties of putting together a multinational deal of this size, the pipeline project has been buffeted by political problems ranging from the tur-

moil in Poland to U.S. concern that the project would make Western Europe too dependent on the Soviet Union for energy supplies.

The Soviet Union has been selling natural gas to Western Europe for years and currently supplies 9 percent of the region's needs. If the pipeline deal goes through — the target date for operation is 1986 — the figure will rise to about 25 percent.

For West Germany, the key member of the negotiating group, Soviet supplies would increase to 28 percent from 16 percent. "Thirty percent is the crucial line," a Bonn source said in an interview. "Below that line we do not feel there is a problem of security."

A Vague Warning

Although a Soviet official issued a vague warning last summer to West Germany about the possibility of "turning off the tap" in certain political situations, the attitude in Bonn is that such an action would affect all of Western Europe, and would be part of a major international crisis in which all en-

ergy supplies would be endangered anyway.

Furthermore, noted Ludwig Bauer, director-general of the Austrian state oil company CEMV, "All energy sources are equally secure or insecure. Just look at the other energy sources around the world."

Western Europe, with no oil reserves beyond the North Sea fields, must import most of its energy supplies.

Both the political questions and financial hurdles have slowed negotiations in the last three months, although the West Europeans generally brushed aside the Carter administration's warning last fall that increased dependence on Soviet gas might compromise the West's strategic position.

France, in particular, re-examined its position and decided to slow the process until after its national election in May.

Moscow may have contributed to the delay by its heavy-handed technique of playing the various interested countries, banks, potential buyers and suppliers against each other in trying to get the best possible terms.

The Polish Factor

At the same time, fears of Soviet intervention in Poland put a pall over the negotiations and hardened the terms proposed by the West.

"If the Soviets invaded Poland, the gas deal would be the first thing to go," a West German politician said.

What the Soviets have before them is an outline for the financing offered by a group of West German banks headed by Deutsche Bank. The West Germans have offered Moscow a credit of 10 billion Deutsche marks at 9 percent interest for eight years.

Without Western financing the

northern Siberian gas fields could not be developed. The Soviets simply do not have the money or the technology to do the job.

"The decision is up to the Soviet Union now," a West German government spokesman said. "The decision could be made at the Party congress."

West European officials have speculated that the Soviet negotiators may want to announce agreement on the deal at the congress sessions when a new five-year economic plan will be announced.

With its political and economic relations with the United States distinctly chilly, these officials say, Moscow may want to demonstrate that it is still able to negotiate with the West Europeans and keep alive East-West détente.

A less-evident political consideration is the demand by East European countries for more natural gas from Moscow, their main energy supplier. The West Europeans demanded firm guarantees that the Soviets would use the new pipeline only for exports to the West.

"One problem has been that everyone near the proposed route of the pipeline wanted to tap into it," a West German gas executive commented.

"The Soviet Union has to decide finally to make the deal," a Bonn spokesman emphasized. "All the discussions up until now are preliminary."

The gas would come from the Yamal Peninsula in northwest Siberia. Two small pipelines or one large one would be built across the northern part of the Soviet Union and through Czechoslovakia, linking up with the West European distribution system in West Germany.

Gas would be piped through the system to West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Italy. Sweden and Switzerland are also potential customers.

The entire deal would be financed by Western banks and the pipeline and equipment for moving the gas would be purchased in the West. Sale of the gas itself would pay the costs.

France and West Germany were originally scheduled to take equal shares of the gas, between 353 billion and 424 billion cubic feet per year. Italy was to take 247 billion and Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria 177 billion each.

Financing was also to be shared, as were the contracts for supplying pipe and equipment.

Although not directly involved, the United States could benefit through sales of perhaps \$100 million in equipment from Caterpillar Corp. and International Harvester.

In the event of a major crisis, that would halt Soviet supplies, the West Europeans would try to increase output of their secured sup-

plies from the North Sea fields controlled by Britain, Norway and the Netherlands and any domestic sources. They would ration fuel to less essential customers.

One impetus to making the Soviet deal was the collapse of an earlier agreement that Western European nations had made with the now deposed Iranian government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

That deal would have sent Iranian gas to the Soviet Union, and the Soviets in turn would send Russian gas to Europe in the same volume and collect a delivery fee for the service.

Deliveries were to start last month, but the revolutionary Iranian government rejected the terms agreed to by the late shah. The Iranians now want a much higher price for their gas.

A massive deal to import lique-

fied natural gas from Algeria into West Germany by tanker also collapsed recently when the Algerians suggested instead laying of a pipeline under the Mediterranean to France.

In addition to obtaining new supplies, the Europeans are attracted to the Soviet deal by the possibility of gaining better export orders for their depressed steel industry.

"You wonder sometimes if interest is buying gas or steel pipe," a U.S. diplomat commented.

Klaus Liesen, president of the gas of Essen, the biggest producer of Soviet fuel, said last week that it would be summer before the next stage in the deal could be completed. This would involve negotiations over construction of pipeline and related matters.

Balking Banks Stall Chrysler Package

By Patrick Boyle
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Chrysler is having increased success selling its cars, but executives have been less successful convincing bankers to buy the latest package of \$400 million in federal loan guarantees.

If the disagreement is not resolved this week, banking and government sources say, it could unravel months of negotiations and possibly cause Chrysler to fold.

President Reagan faces a first test of how long he will support a \$1.5-billion Chrysler aid program that clashes with his administration's other economic policies.

More Rebates

When he took office, Mr. Reagan promised to carry out the latest round of Chrysler loans approved in the final days of the Carter administration. The new administration has been careful to point out that the Chrysler loans are not its responsibility.

"But the longer we stretch this out, it becomes more of President Reagan's problem and less of the previous administration's," a Treasury Department official said.

A new element of uncertainty about Chrysler's future was introduced last week when General Motors announced that it will begin paying rebates of up to \$700 to buyers of new cars. Chrysler had been alone among U.S. automakers in paying rebates, and in recent weeks has been the only company to show continually improving sales. These were up 2 percent in January over a year ago, while GM sales were off 23 percent.

However, the rebates were causing Chrysler to lose money on every car it sold, and it had planned to discontinue them on March 1. The GM announcement, quickly followed by a similar one by Ford, prompted Chrysler to extend its rebate program — and again postpone a return to profitability.

The company expects to report this week a 1980 loss of close to \$1.3 billion, which would be a U.S. company record. Analysts believe that the losses will continue as long as Chrysler is forced to stimulate sales by paying rebates. All this further reduces hope that the new loan guarantees will be the last the company needs.

The Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board had been scheduled to give final approval to the loans last Friday, but that was delayed for a week when a minority among the approximately 150 lenders refused to go along with a package of concessions required by officials.

Sources said the minority, led by Citibank, wants immediate repayment of part of past loans as soon as Chrysler gets its \$400 million in new loans.

The loan board vetoed the plan. Government and banking sources Friday expressed an unwillingness to compromise, but talks were held Monday. Either side could be bluffing and might change its position at the last minute to keep Chrysler afloat. "I can't believe it will all come unraveled," said an official of a bank that has approved the new loan package.

Reuters Link Starts Video Money Dealing

LONDON — Reuters has announced the start of a service that enables banks in different countries to deal in money within four seconds on video screens that also display market information.

Subscribers have a keyboard and a three-part screen that displays money rates and news alerts and provides an area for contacting other subscribers to deal directly by computer. The service has 160 subscribers in Western Europe and North America.

Chrysler officials expressed uncertainty Friday that the deal would be resolved in time for the loan board to act on the loans at a meeting scheduled this coming Friday.

For the last month Chrysler officials have worked frantically to convince banks, suppliers and unions to approve a package of about \$1 billion in concessions. The last day the Carter administration was in office, the loan board required the wage reduction, interest concessions and price cuts as conditions of granting the loan guarantees. The United Workers and most banks and suppliers reluctantly agreed.

Immediate Payment

Under the original plan, were to convert half of the \$1 billion in debt to preferred stock, accept 30 cents on the dollar in payment for the other half. Chrysler was to make the payments in quarterly installments beginning three months after a receipt of the new loan funds.

But the dissident banks demanded immediate payment of 50 cents on the dollar of their debt, partial payment of the first quarterly installment.

Next came the loan veto. "The Reagan people are uncomfortable with this deal," banking source said. "They want to make sure Carter's name is on it if it goes through, and same time, if it doesn't, they want to make sure they don't blame."

Administration sources said Citibank of trying to shift responsibility to the loan board if the deal collapses. High Treasury officials have begun to pressure executives at the dissident banks to go along with the original deal. Chrysler officials have stepped their efforts to bring those banks into line by Friday.

European Gold Markets

February 24, 1981

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	531.75	532.00	+1.25
Zurich	531.50	532.00	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	531.50	532.00	—1.25
Official morning and afternoon figures for London and Paris, including and excluding prices for U.S. dollars per ounce.			

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	May	Aug.	Options for November
200	110.00-110.25	110.00-110.25	May 4, 1981
250	110.00-110.25	110.00-110.25	
300	110.00-110.25	110.00-110.25	
350	110.00-110.25	110.00-110.25	
400	110.00-110.25	110.00-110.25	

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NEW ISSUE

February 11, 1981

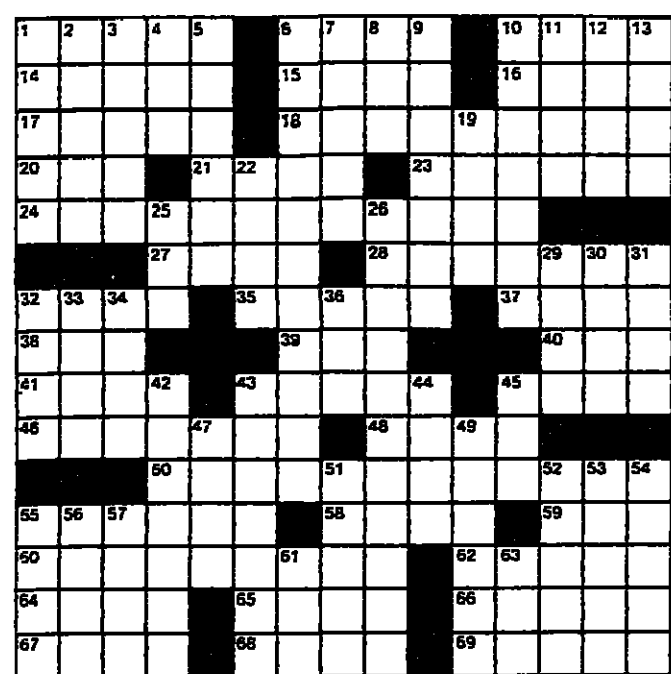
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35 At (over)
37 Do road work
38 Mad, or Lex
39 Greek cross
40 Grid "zebra"

41 Astonished sound
43 Participate
45 Left
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42 Pier props
43 Keep up
44 Okinawa's capital
45 Lay 'em in the aisles
47 Legions, to
48 Outdid
51 Key
52 Record of yore
53 Get further service from
54 out (solved, in slang)
55 Humane org.
56 Spur
57 Marmalade item
61 Quantity of heat: Abbr.
63 Neighbor of Eng.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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DOLOMITES HEAR
ROSEMARY BABY
AND LITE TIME
HERO ELECTRON
MARTIN VINIARD
EVANESCE RIDE
OYASU WOLF
SOFTNESS
BAYNE REWARD
ACTOR IRAN ESME
DOOR HIRAD REID

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ALBUQUERQUE	14	57	LOS ANGELES	19	55
AMSTERDAM	10	46	MADRID	12	54
ANKARA	10	46	MANILA	22	72
ATHENS	13	55	MEXICO CITY	22	72
AUCKLAND	25	77	MIAMI	21	70
BANGKOK	24	76	MILAN	18	58
BEIRUT	20	62	MONTREAL	5	23
BELGRADE	5	41	MOSCOW	5	23
BERLIN	2	36	MUNICH	2	36
BIRMINGHAM	3	32	NASSAU	24	75
BUCAREST	1	34	NEW DELHI	30	86
BUDAPEST	5	41	NEW YORK	10	52
BUENOS AIRES	21	77	NICE	11	52
CAIRO	21	77	OSLO	3	37
CASABLANCA	17	63	PARIS	3	37
CHICAGO	7	45	PEKING	3	37
COPENHAGEN	3	32	PRAGUE	0	32
COSTA DEL SOL	19	64	RIO DE JANEIRO	24	75
DUBLIN	6	43	ROME	12	54
EDINBURGH	3	32	SAO PAULO	28	82
FLORENCE	2	36	SEUL	3	37
FRANKFURT	1	34	SINGAPORE	31	74
GENEVA	3	32	STOCKHOLM	1	30
HELSINKI	0	32	SYDNEY	24	75
HONG KONG	24	75	TAIPEI	22	73
HOUSTON	24	75	TEHRAN	4	39
ISTANBUL	8	46	TEL AVIV	21	70
JAKARTA	25	77	TOKYO	14	57
JERUSALEM	17	63	TUNIS	4	39
JOHANNESBURG	25	77	VENICE	6	43
LAS PALMAS	20	68	VIENNA	3	37
LIMA	3	32	WARSAW	3	37
LISBON	13	55	WASHINGTON	13	55
LONDON	4	39	ZURICH	1	30

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Western Europe: 640 KHz and 4050 Medium Wave, 5.775, 6.025, 7.370, 7.185, 7.255, 6.410, 9.750, 12.075 and 15.070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413 KHz and 21240 Medium Wave, 26.550, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.820, 9.380, 7.120 and 4.850 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and South West Africa: 26.550, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.820, 9.380, 7.120 and 4.850 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

South Africa: 26.550, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.820, 9.380, 7.120 and 4.850 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323 KHz and 22710 Medium Wave, 26.550, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.820, 9.380, 7.120 and 4.850 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413 KHz and 21240 Medium Wave, 26.550, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.820, 9.380, 7.120 and 4.850 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 26.550, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.820, 9.380, 7.120 and 4.850 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88.000 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 20 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 12.25, 6.040, 5.955, 3.980, 1.97, 7.92, 11.70, 9.24, 1.2% in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 22 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15.245, 11.715, 9.240, 7.200, 6.040, 5.955, 3.980, 1.97, 7.92, 11.70, 9.24, 1.2% in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 22 (medium wave) meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17.740, 15.240, 11.715, 9.240, 7.200, 6.040, 5.955, 3.980, 1.97, 7.92, 11.70, 9.24, 1.2% in the 14, 16.5, 19, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.240, 11.715, 9.240, 7.200, 6.040, 5.955, 3.980, 1.97, 7.92, 11.70, 9.24, 1.2% in the 14, 16.5, 19, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26.550, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.820, 9.380, 7.120, 4.850, 6.725, 6.795, 3.990 in the 11.5, 13.5, 16.5, 19.5, 25.5, 30.5, 41.5, 49.5, 50.5, 75.5 meter bands.

Minnesota Art Model Tramples Sculptures After Breaking Free

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — Artist Guy Baldwin wanted a nice, docile cow — the kind that winks and beams from dairy product labels — as a model for his University of Minnesota art students.

But the model he got did not understand the meaning of "still life." The cow broke free of its tether Monday and charged through the art building, trampling sculptures and scattering students and faculty members.

"She seemed nervous during the session and kept getting her hoofs tangled in the rope, until she just sort of yanked loose," said Mr. Baldwin, an associate professor of studio arts. "She jumped over a four-foot table and ran through another art class. Everyone just screamed, jumped up and ran."

PEANUTS



B. C.



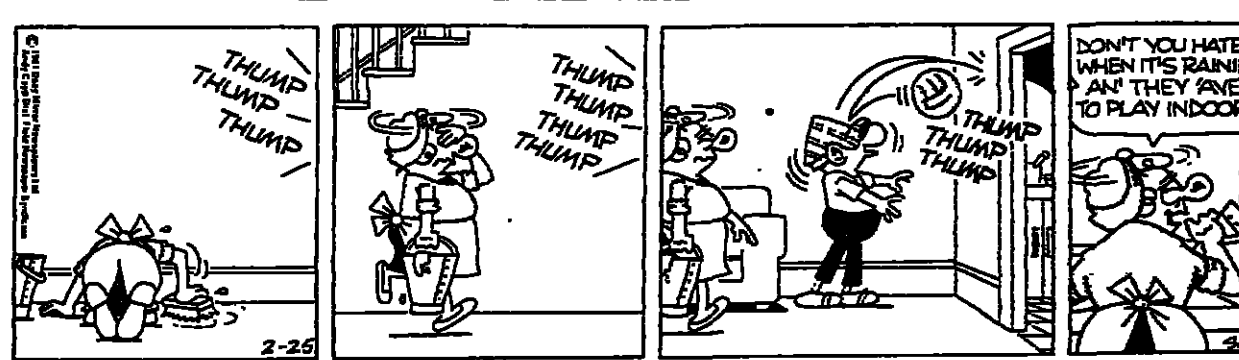
BLONDIE



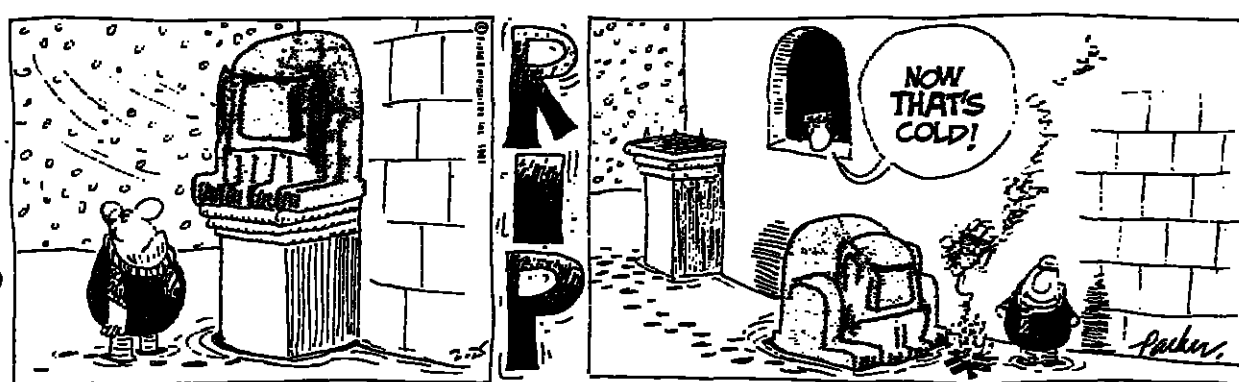
BETTY BAILEY



ANDY



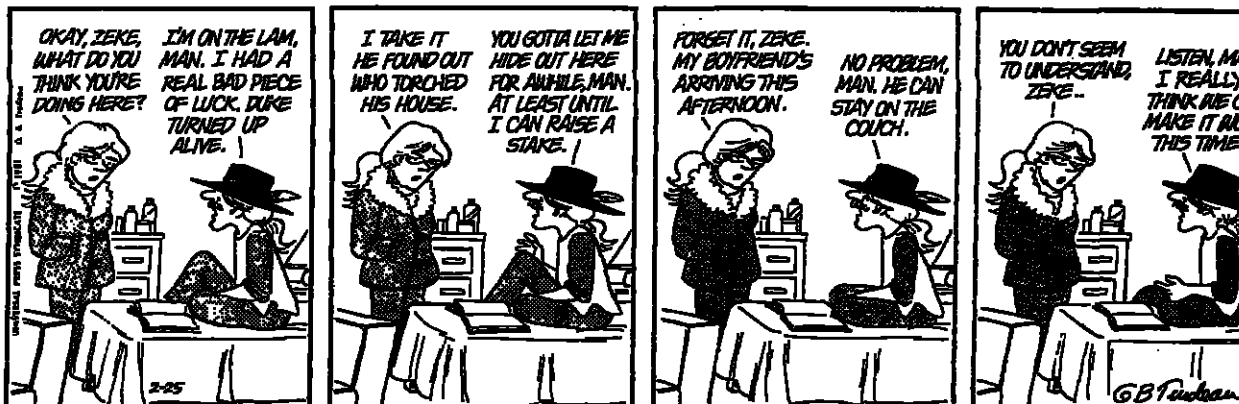
WIZARD OF ID



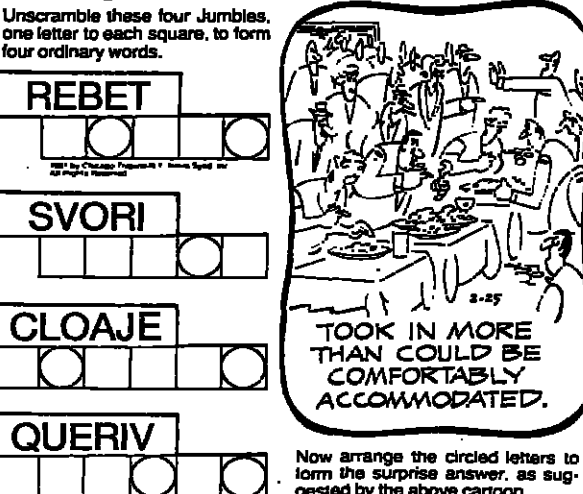
REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



Print answer here: _____

Saturday's Jumbles: ALTAR CUNIO GROUCH MALLET

Answer: The cop attempted to seize an article of the crook's clothing—"COLLAR" HIM

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE LIFE OF JOHN O'HARA

By Frank MacShane. Dutton. Illustrated. 274 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

JOHN O'HARA'S life reads like a novel by John O'Hara, except for the fact that he was a more significant character than any he ever invented. He had such a mania for status or acceptance that he was like a heroin addict trying to inject it into his blood. A man who clearly influenced the development of the American short story as much as Ernest Hemingway did, O'Hara was remarkably limited — or perhaps circumscribed — would be a better word — as a writer.

According to Frank MacShane in "The Life of John O'Hara," this author of 33 books never read the great Russian, French or English novelists. In 1940, O'Hara said that he regarded Jules Verne as "the greatest novelist living today." Later, in reviewing "Across the River and Into the Trees," he called Ernest Hemingway the most important writer since Shakespeare, which unfortunately suggested that he had not read most of the intervening authors.

Man of His Time

Usually, the biographer of a writer is biased in favor of his subject, or he would not be able to read his books and the books about him to the extent that research requires. MacShane, who has written books about Ford Madox Ford and Raymond Chandler, seems ambivalent at best. Yet he manages, despite an occasional note of distaste, to make his subject fascinating, for no man was ever more of his time than John O'Hara.

In the 1920s and '30s, after 150 years of existence, American culture seemed to be going, for the first time, through its childhood and adolescence. The break with the past was so dramatic that the country appeared to be brand-new again, a baby in the world. But it was an odd baby, the kind of infant a 150-year-old father might beget, a child born in the manic and despairing mood that follows a major war that has not securely settled anything.

John O'Hara suffered from this generalized infantism. He wanted fame, money, social and literary recognition, love and the good life. He proposed, with the kind of sublime naivete only Americans can achieve, to accomplish all this by telling people unpleasant things about themselves. Even if the events in his books had been true to life — which they were not altogether — he overestimated the value of truth. He sentimentalized it, considering it a value in itself, as if all a writer had to do was find the truth, any truth, and tell it.

As MacShane points out, O'Hara's truths were only partial. "Most characters are aggressive and self-defeating and lost," O'Hara made uninteresting people interesting by loading them down with categories, prejudices, insinuations, and desperate, desperate, desperate. The pathetic, pathetic, pathetic made the author himself pathetic. He was obsessed with private schools, the best tables in restaurants with presents, honors and awards.

He sabotaged most of his life with women and then fell on himself. When he was drinking was paranoiac enough to call his Frank Sullivan a "few fastenings" even got into a "fighting" with The New Yorker magazine, demanding, before writing him an apology for a hostile review of his books and \$50,000, that if they had not allowed him to write, O'Hara's early stories in New Yorker played a significant role in freeing the American short story from certain rigid conventions.

After O'Hara called Hemingway the most important writer since Shakespeare, he wrote, "You cannot possibly impress me. You are not something hang." And the story The New Yorker has been something hang, for better or ever since.

"The Life of John O'Hara" is a life of New York City in its time to a degree, a life of American culture. While MacShane is with the details, anecdotes, and tragedies of O'Hara's life, he simply surrenders to them, as biographers tend to do these days. This is a critical study, and MacShane's remarks on the nature and flaws of O'Hara's works are curious and fair.

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IOC Approves Marathon for Women in '84 Games

From Agency Dispatches

ANALYSIS — The International Olympic Committee's executive board has approved the addition of a women's marathon to the Olympic program at the 1984 Games in Los Angeles. The decision is an important advance for women's sports worldwide.

F. Don Miller, executive director of the USOC, said, "I think it's a great step forward in the interest of women in sports and I'm very pleased to see it happen."

Ueberroth said the 1984 marathon would be run as a separate event along the same 26-mile, 385-yard course to be laid out for men.

Women's participation in marathons also had been expanded, exceeding the IOC rule that an event must be contested in 25 countries on two continents before it can be accepted in the Games.

Several U.S.-based groups, including the International Runners Committee and the American Running Circuit, conducted an impassioned campaign for adding a women's marathon.

The Soccer Scene

Cup Match: Attraction of Opposites

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The fascination of World Cup soccer is often in the confrontation of opposites. Israel vs. Scotland in Tel Aviv Wednesday is one such.

They meet at opposing poles of motivation. The Scots have for a century been obsessed with "fitba." Sometimes stirred, sometimes cowed by past legends, their problem is too much passion, too great a hunger that squanders skills in a frenzy of uncontrolled movement.

Israel, by contrast, finds commitment hard to generate. Israel, not a natural soccer nation, a people living close to war and losing manhood in every round, produces talented individuals unwilling to go through the pain and sacrifice that modern sport increasingly seems to be about.

radiis, a game. Of course, 42,000 home supporters and the return of three players who have been learning to roll their sleeves up in English league soccer might dramatically diminish that essential polarity this week.

Indeed, Avi Cohen, who has been captain of Israel and is now a member of the same Liverpool side as Scots Kenny Dalglish and Graeme Souness, altered a militant observation during the week-end: "In opposing sides," he said, "even brothers must fight each other."

If he was thinking of Souness, Scotland's creative but also often abrasive midfielder, he might have been posing a warning to his own colleagues. If he had in mind Dalglish, the Scots' most-capped player and a quick, elusive goalscorer, then presumably Avi Cohen may consider that the violence will come to and not from the Scotsman.

Cohen is far from a physical player. His stamina had to be painstakingly improved to stay the Liverpool championship course. Although, once on the team, there was no questioning the fluency of his ability. From an unaccustomed left-back position, he instigates attacks with a sophistication few in England equate, driven on the defensive, his isn't yet as robust as Liverpool demands.

Yet in three out of four World Cup matches, Cohen's Israel has drawn low-scoring contests. The fourth, a 3-0 defeat in Portugal, convinces Scottish manager Jock Stein that Israel has been "found out." Earlier opponents Sweden and Northern Ireland, he insists, were too cautious, paid the Israelis too much respect. Scotland, he adds, will go at them in Tel Aviv.

Really? Scotland under Stein's uncharacteristically shy. He took over the team in 1979 with orders to cut out the "fighting" soccer that had references on the lookout for aggressive bullying. He called for a calmer, more collected approach but the change is foreign to Scotland.

The parts of his teams have exceeded the whole. Dalglish, for example, has returned an alarming 4 goals in 21 internationals under Stein and Andy Gray, his likely striking partner Wednesday, seldom proves quite so fearlessly prolific a target man with the royal blue of Scotland on his back.

Chemistry Experiment

The chemistry ought to work between these two proven marksmen. Particularly when served by the wing play of Ian Robertson, Nottingham Forest's European Cup winner. And if it doesn't Stein has the alternative of Steve Archibald, transferred like all good goalscorers, from Scotland to England, where his scores tick over for Tottenham with the regularity of a taxi meter.

Then, from midfield, Scotland can transplant John Wark, Ipswich's revelation this season. Wark is Europe's leading goalscorer, a man who works the entire midfield yet pops up to head or volley goals galore from blind spots.

But will the transplant take? Wark rarely opens his mouth other than to denigrate his success in favor of the teamwork he enjoys at Ipswich — teamwork unavailable to Scotland, since it is inspired by Dutchmen Frans Thijssen and Arnold Mühren.

There's the rub for Scotland. Wark's style has been so deceptive, his "overnight" success took the eye so little as it slowly matured at Ipswich, that he has rarely attended a Scottish training camp.

Booted Out

Israel, meanwhile, has been getting it together at a kibbutz for some time under an English manager, Jack Mansell. Son of a Manchester bus driver, Mansell has seen a thing or two in his time. In 31 years, his wife has shared 27 homes in such far-flung spots as Rotherham, London, Boston, Salina, Holland, Turkey, Bahrain and now Tel Aviv.

Once politically ostracized when, as a player, a rumor spread that he was a Communist, Mansell has now committed himself to a

country kicked like a soccer ball out of Asia and into Europe because the Arabs hold sway in the Asian confederation. Europe is a harder place in which to qualify, but for the moment the only place willing to let the Israelis compete.

Mansell, naturally, is confined to coping with his players' hang-ups. They have skill, he insists, but the better players are so outstanding in the Israeli domestic leagues they have little incentive to push themselves.

But, while the Scots are scattered and being groomed in the varying club styles of their English league paymasters, Mansell has at least been able to take his squad on tour where, in reasonable competitiveness against the likes of Austria and Eintracht Frankfurt and Borussia Mönchengladbach, he has sought to weld a pattern.

Building With Old Hands

He builds on the experience of 62-cap Gideon Dantli, who is 30, and 72-cap Yitzhak Shum, 32, just as Scotland clings to balding mid-field-general Archie Gemmill (34 next month). But he gambles where Stein is loathe to do, hoping that Rifat Turk, 25, an Arab and an erratic dazzler, will cause disarray in the Scottish midfield.

Maybe the Arab and the Jew will surprise Scotland. Maybe — but I have a feeling that one observer offered by Mansell will be mighty inviting to one or two fierce Scots: "My players," said the manager of Israel, "are individualistic and rather unwilling to take physical risks."

Messrs. Souness and Kenny Burns may well enjoy digging for the validity of that remark.

Tilburn Takes Hurdle of Age Right in Stride

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Service

W YORK — Once, he was world's best high hurdler, as an amateur and then as a professional. Now he is the old in a young man's game, a slogger surrounded by egos, a technician seeking the perfect.

And Milburn is winning less enjoying it more. Week after week he is chasing Renato Milburn, now the premier hur-

has handled winning with almost courtly grace, and he handles losing the same way.

"It's just as much fun now," he said. "Before, I didn't have competition like this. Willie Davenport was the best before me and was still one of the best when I ran against him. But I was such a consistent winner that there was not too much of a competitive situation."

Guaranteed

Speaking of his rivalry with Nehemiah, Milburn said: "It's competitive now. Others know that when we're in a race, it's going to be a good race. It's impossible not to be. They know I'll be training and ready. It boils down to who can become the better technician. Renato is better. He's very consistent."

And successful. Nehemiah, only 21, has been the world's best high hurdler since 1978. This winter he is unbeaten in indoor hurdling. Milburn finished first at Albuquerque, second at Dallas, third in the Wamaker Milrose Games here and second at Toronto. Nehemiah did not compete at Albuquerque and won the other three races.

"I'm not discouraged," said Milburn. "If I run a perfect race and don't win, I won't be discouraged. No way. It's incentive."

Looking Outdoors

"This is long-range. It's a nine-month season, and the bulk of the races are outdoors. I want to respond in the outdoor season."

Of course I think I can win. Naturally. There are areas where anyone can make mistakes. Renato can and does. He can hit a hurdle and recover quickly. But if you hit a hurdle with the cen-

ter of your foot, it can almost bring you to a dead stop. So I have no frustration, just optimism."

Good Recovery

The standard indoor hurdles race is 60 yards. Nehemiah is so good that he can make mistakes and still win, even in a race as short as 50 yards.

For example, he and Milburn met at Toronto 10 days ago. Nehemiah, usually a good starter, was almost left at the blocks. Still, his pickup was so strong that he caught Milburn over the second of the four hurdles and won in 5.98 seconds, the fastest in history for the 50-yard hurdles. Milburn finished second, a foot behind.

Milburn was not discouraged that Nehemiah had caught him. In fact, Milburn was beaming when a friend told him he looked smooth and quick over the hurdles.

Back the Next

"That's the whole idea," said Milburn. "If you want to run a good race, your technique must be good. If my technique is good, everything will work out. The idea in the hurdles is to stay in the air as little as possible, to be on the ground as much as possible. You can run faster on the ground than in the air."

"My discipline has always been great. It has always been a stubborn discipline. I like what I do. I enjoy it. I've never had to take a week off or a night out. There have been times when I've looked bad, when I can't do anything right. If I keep looking bad, I quit for the day. But I'm back the next day."

The athletes of the 1980s, said



Rod Milburn in 1973

... 'I may be faster now.'

Milburn, are different from those of the '70s.

"I ran against people like Willie Davenport and Tom Hill, who were just hurdlers," he said. "The hurdlers now are much quicker, like sprinters. Guys like Renato, Dedy Cooper and Greg Foster run 220s in 20.3 and 440s in 45 and a fraction. That's an advantage because it builds them up."

Heroes

"I may be faster now than before. I know I'm a much more controlled runner. I live in Houston and I train with Stanley Floyd and Carl Lewis. I take starts with them in workouts. They're the fastest in the world and I'm coming out of the blocks

with them. That's good. It would be good if I were a step behind them."

"Willie Davenport was winning hurdles races at 34 and Mel Pender was winning sprints at 36. Al Oerter is 43 and he's throwing the discus farther than ever. They found the balance between outside life and training. They are my heroes in a sense. We have something in common."

How long will Milburn run?

"A couple of years more and that's it," he said. "Maybe by then I won't have the incentive. My son is 6, and I want to spend more time with him. He understands when I go away to a meet, but sometimes I'd like to be with him, too."

"Does that mean I'm getting older?"

Football Coaches Brood Over Point-Shaving

The Associated Press

S CITY, Mo. — The smattering from college football's latest allegations of point shaving are sending shock waves through the nation's football community, aware that their sport is riddled with the possibility of cheating.

cause college football has in public embroiled a scandal doesn't mean it's a fan survey. "They have a point. After all, we say they find it dis-satisfying next to someone's shirt off," says Vice at Roger Ruhl, who is wearing a fan survey. "They have a point. After all, we say they find it dis-satisfying next to someone's shirt off," says Vice at Roger Ruhl, who is wearing a fan survey.

"Why Not?"

It could happen if gamblers of a dominant player, says Don James of Ohio State. "It's called a 'pocket'," asks Bo Schiemann of Michigan. "I've seen it," says Georgia'soley.

When Bowden coached at West Virginia, he "read the riot act" to his team in a closed meeting early one week following several losing Saturdays.

Tout Sheet

"We went down to Miami on Thursday for a game," he recalled, "and someone showed me an ad for a San Francisco gambling service that said, 'Look out for this game. Bobby Bowden called a meeting and came down hard.'"

Coach Grant Traft of Baylor disclosed that in 1973 Baylor wide receiver Charles Dancer "came to me real shook up and told me a story that made my hair stand up."

"He was our prime receiver and two guys offered him a ride to practice one day. They opened the glove compartment and showed

him a huge wad of money and a gun and said, 'We want to talk to you about dropping some passes.'"

"He got out of the car as quick as he could and came straight to me. We reported it to the authorities, but there was no further contact and nothing ever came of it."

"It's something that never really enters your mind, but when you read about something like the basketball thing, it kind of shakes you up."

Currently under federal investigation are allegations that three Boston College basketball players shaved points in nine games during the 1978-79 season.

The football coaches were among those attending an annual National Collegiate Athletic Association's meeting here.

Tubby Raymond of Delaware,

president of the American Football Coaches Association, said he plans to bring the matter up for discussion when the AFCA's board of trustees meets later this year. "We need more awareness," he said.

Gambler has tried to fix college football games, but if success is to remain a well-kept secret, a gambler involved in basketball fixes approached a University of Florida football player before a game with Florida State 20 years ago, but the player turned him down. The man was subsequently apprehended.

Coaches have different methods of warning their players about the pitfalls, but there is no end to people seeking information that could be useful to bettors.

"We talk to them every fall about gamblers," said Missouri's Warren Powers. "We talk to them about people who want inside information about injuries. I'm sure

every campus has some guy like that around."

Washington's James is among those who have brought in FBI agents, police officials and lawyers to warn of the dangers. "I want the players to hear from someone other than me how people would go about getting inside knowledge about our team," he said.

The Southeastern Conference employs a retired FBI agent as its security chief. "He started us with the amount of money bet in Birmingham and Atlanta," Dooley said.

Schembechler prefers to go it alone. "I do it myself," he said. "That's why I close all my practices. I don't want to have people in there. But the newspaper guys think we're doing it against them."

"And once the players leave the locker room, I don't want them talking to anybody. Guys they don't know will call them on the phone and say, 'How's it going?'"

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE									
Patrick Division									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
N.Y. Islanders	34	14	10	277	205	82			
Philadelphia	34	17	10	240	183	78			
Pittsburgh	29	24	11	202	210	69			
N.Y. Rangers	28	25	7	244	254	63			
Washington	19	34	13	214	227	53			
Adams Division									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
St. Louis	34	12	12	270	210	84			
Chicago	34	16	10	246	246	82			
Vancouver	21	27	12	222	226	59			
Edmonton	19	30	11	204	248	49			
Colorado	17	32	10	201	282	44			
Winnipeg	7	42	11	119	292	25			
WALTON CONFERENCE									
Norris Division									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Montreal	34	18	8	269	177	78			
Los Angeles	22	29	13	229	238	58			
Pittsburgh	21	30	9	223	266	51			
Detroit	18	32	10	191	244	46			
Hartford	14	39	14	231	289	40			
Adams Division									
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts			
Buffalo	29	12	10	229	181	77			
Quebec	29	12	10	222	196	72			
San Jose	28	13	10	227	177	64			
Calgary	21	28	11	226	227	59			
Toronto	22	29	10	248	281	54			
Monday's Results									
N.Y. Islanders 4, Minnesota 1 (Morris 1), J. Pelletti 11, Goring 25, Trotter 23; (Pitts 25).									

Bergey Undergoes Surgery

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Linebacker Bill Bergey of the Philadelphia Eagles, a 12-year National Football League veteran, underwent a successful operation Monday to remove calcium deposits from his shoulders, a team physician said.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division									
	W	L	Pct.	GB					
Philadelphia	40	18	.694	—					
Boston	39	19	.672	1 1/2					
New York	40	24	.625	5 1/2					
Washington	38	26	.594	7 1/2					
New Jersey	28	46	.381	27					
Central Division									
	W	L	Pct.	GB					
San Antonio	42	24	.636	—					
Kansas City	32	34	.485	10					
Houston	31	35	.469	11					
Denver	26	39	.397	15 1/2					
New Orleans	24	42	.364	18					
Utah	19	47	.282	23					
Western Conference									
Midwest Division									
	W	L	Pct.	GB					
San Antonio	42	24	.636	—					
Kansas City	32	34	.485	10					
Houston	31	35	.469	11					
Denver	26	39	.397	15 1/2					
New Orleans	24	42	.364	18					
Utah	19	47	.282	23					
Pacific Division									
	W	L	Pct.	GB					
Phoenix	49	19	.721	—					
Los Angeles	42	24	.636	8 1/2					
Portland	32	34	.485	18 1/2					

Transactions

BASEBALL

CHICAGO — Starred Guy Hoffman, pitcher, and Lee Sutherland, outfielder.

MINNESOTA — Starred Ben Washington, infielder, and Walt Sorenson, pitcher.

Authorities Hold Plane, Boat of MAPS Promoter

United Press International

IRVINE, Calif. — A private airplane belonging to boxing promoter Harold Smith, a principal figure in an alleged \$21.3-million embezzlement scheme at Wells Fargo Bank, has been seized by sheriff's deputies, it was learned Monday.

Smith, chairman of Muhammad Ali Professional Sports, is one of several people named in a Wells Fargo suit to recover the lost funds. Smith disappeared last month shortly before the bank announced it had discovered the embezzlement scheme.

Thomas told the FBI that a friend who works at MAPS, whom he refused to identify, gave him the keys to the boat "three or four weeks ago. I had no idea there was a court order," Thomas said.

Thomas said he had met Smith once only, at a San Diego boxing

Observer

Turning On America

"The sex trade, by tradition man and woman's oldest business, has become a multibillion-dollar business with the characteristics of many conventional industries — a large work force, high-salaried executives, brisk competition, trade publications, board meetings, sales conventions." — News item in The New York Times.

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — We of the Sexon Corp. came up with a swell idea recently. We were sitting around the boardroom talking about the things that made America great, and somebody said, "What if it all comes down to is people — people doing things for people."

That made us stop and think. Were we at Sexon doing enough for people? Oh, we were doing plenty. No doubt about that. But was it enough?

The "little America" crowd, with its tunnel vision and defeatist outlook, has been trying to tell you that domestic reserves of sex will be totally exhausted by the year 2000. Said to say, a few Americans — liberals, regulators and even some decent but misguided folks — bought that idea.

We figured the reason the decent but misguided folks bought it was that maybe we hadn't been doing enough to tell the other side of the story. "If we were really doing everything we could for people," somebody said, "we would be using some of our profits to let them know, maybe in a series of open letters to the public, all the things we're doing to cope with the sex crisis."

First, let's dispose of the charge that Sexon's profits are obscene. Last year we cleared only slightly more than American Telephone and Telegraph. Something like \$8 billion. Big? Yes. But let's not forget that sex is far bigger than telephoning.

And let's not kid ourselves about the sex crisis being a plot by the industry to boost prices to an artificially high level. As the aver-

age age of the population grows steadily older, domestic supplies of sexual energy will continue to dwindle at a devastating rate.

In the foreseeable future 50 percent of the population will be over 65 and living on Social Security. These people will require increasingly powerful stimuli if their productivity is not to fall below the levels that made the country great in the 1950s and 1960s.

The other half of the population will have to labor so strenuously to provide the taxes needed to support the 50 percent on Social Security that their energy for sex will decline sharply.

It's a pretty dreary prospect, isn't it? And frankly, folks, it will be a pretty dreary America if we let it happen. If George Washington had thought we would let it happen, he might never have crossed the Delaware. Thomas Edison might not even have bothered to invent the light bulb.

But they were great Americans, George Washington and Thomas Edison. They believed in the power of an unrestrained free enterprise system and they believed in sex. We here at Sexon believe, too.

What is profit? Is it a dirty word? Don't let the "little America" crowd fool you. Profit is the aphorism that makes millions of Americans — widows and orphans who would never have anything to do with sex — involve their fortunes with companies like Sexon.

And what does Sexon do with those fortunes? We put them to work for people, for you, in discovery, exploration and technological research to produce ever more sophisticated methods of titillation.

In future letters we will talk about some of the things we have on the drawing boards to keep Americans fresher than goats at any age and despite the most advanced forms of tax exhaustion.

Things like the new 3-D video cassette capable of emitting an irresistible perfume, the magazine centerfold with paper the texture of human skin, the television set that looks like a human figure and can be commanded by remote control to remove its clothes while undulating provocatively.

If this is the future you want for America, warn your congressman right away not to vote for repeal of the sex depletion allowance.

New York Times Service



Baker

Edith Piaf: Separating Myth and Reality

'Her Main Goal Was to Escape Her Background and Become a Princess'

By Susan Heller Anderson

New York Times Service

PARIS — Edith Piaf is buried in Pere Lachaise cemetery, 10 blocks from where she was born on a street of one of Paris' toughest quarters. Between birth and death she rose from street singer to celebrated chanteuse, in a roller-coaster life of stardom and failure, comeback and collapse, love and death that touched even the most hard-boiled French hearts.

Almost two decades after her death her records continue to sell, some 700,000 LPs annually, making her the best-selling popular singer in the French music industry. Last All Saints Day, 5,000 people filed past her grave, which is always covered with flowers. The Association des Amis d'Edith Piaf claims 6,000 members throughout the world.

When she was born in 1915, two neighborhood policemen delivered her at 72 Rue de Belleville, a street peppered by pimps and gangsters. When she died on Oct. 11, 1963, 40,000 Parisians wept at her graveside and Jean Cocteau and Marlene Dietrich delivered eulogies.

Myths Used in Play

So many myths live on — including those used for dramatic effect in "Piaf," Pam Gems' play that opened earlier this month on Broadway with Jane Lapotaire playing Piaf — that the truth is hard to find. Yet some facts seem clear:

She was born Edith Gassion, the daughter of an alcoholic circus performer and a drug-addict singer. Myth has it that she was delivered in the street, though one book claims she was born in the hallway. A plaque on the decrepit building celebrates the event: "On the steps of this house on 19 December 1915 was born into the greatest poverty Edith Piaf, whose voice, later, would shake the world."

Her mother deserted her and she lived for two years with her maternal grandmother, in filth and neglect. Her father's mother, who ran a brothel in Normandy, took Edith to Bernay, where the child was raised like a pet by the prostitutes.

Edith apparently was born



Edith Piaf in 1947.

with an eye ailment and had gradually gone blind, although no one had noticed until she arrived in Normandy. On Aug. 19, 1921, Edith, her grandmother and the prostitutes made a pilgrimage to nearby Lisieux, to pray at the shrine of Saint Theresa for the restoration of Edith's sight. Six days later she could see, a transformation that left her deeply religious.

At age 8 she rejoined her father and they returned to Paris, where he performed tricks and she passed the hat. For seven years she lived on the streets, finally taking off on her own with another youngster, Momone, who later claimed to be Edith's half sister and wrote a book, adding to the mythology.

Edith sang on the streets of Belleville and Pigalle. Momone collected the money and the two slept in cellars. After a liaison with a delivery boy, Edith had a daughter, Marcelle, when she was 17. The child died of meningitis in 1935, not yet 2 years old.

In true Hollywood fashion, Edith was discovered on a street

corner by Louis Leprie, whose nightclub Le Gerny's was the rage. Leprie considered Edith Giovanna Gassion an unsuitable name for a future star, and dubbed her Piaf. Parisian argot for "little sparrow." He called her "La Môme," the kid.

From her bare foot 8 inches tall, weighing 85 pounds and clad in the simple black dress that became her trademark, she made her debut in the club to an audience that included Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguett.

Cleared After War

Piaf continued to sing during the Occupation, which led to her being summoned before a purging committee after liberation. The hearing revealed that she had toured German prisoner of war camps, singing to French captives who were photographed as they crowded around her. The photographs were enlarged by members of the Resistance, who used them to make false identity cards that Piaf would struggle in on her next tour. After the war she was acquitted of collaboration.

"She was totally unconscious of politics," Yves Montand observed. She and Montand met on Feb. 18, 1944, at the old Moulin Rouge. "We lived together for two years," he recalled. "But we had only one year of love life. She was exceptional when she sang, but in life she could be bitch and could be devastating. One was never bored."

At the height of her career she invaded the United States, first in 1945 — unsuccessfully — and then in 1947. She flocked to hear her at the Versailles, an East Side New York night club. She returned annually, and it was there that she met Marlene Dietrich, who became a intimate. "They were dazzled by each other," recalled Charles Aznavour, who met Piaf in 1946 when she was famous and he was on the way up.

Piaf and Aznavour were never lovers, he said, but they lived together for 20 years. "Voyageurs," he said, "of the heart, of people," he said, smiling. She paid for his nose job — so the myth goes. Like Montand, he remained her lifelong friend.



Jane Lapotaire as Piaf.

During the 1947 U.S. visit, Piaf fell in love with boxer Marcel Cerdan, and before the affair had cooled, Cerdan was killed in a plane crash. Piaf was disconsolate. She threw herself into random affairs, was married briefly, and began the cycle of destruction-resurrection that marked her last decade.

Crises, Comebacks

Her first horrible automobile accident, in 1958, was followed by two more. Her ribs and arms were broken. She had arthritis and took painkillers, using them with coffee and stimulants. In 1959, she had abdominal surgery. Several operations followed for a panoply of stomach ailments. She collapsed on the stage, she forgot the words to songs. But after each crisis, she made a triumphant comeback.

In October, 1962, she married Theo Sarapo, a Greek hairdresser 20 years her junior. He was her last protégé, her last lover and a true friend.

Myth has it that she died in Paris, a few hours before her friend Cocteau, who delivered an earlier-recorded eulogy on the ra-

dio, but she probably died en route from the Cote d'Azur. That weekend Paris was stripped of her records. From cafes in Montmartre to Montparnasse, the refrain of her comeback song, "Non, je ne regrette rien": "I fear well to live with its tremolo, I begin again at zero."

That day a Piaf industry was born that still flourishes: books, television documentaries, the "Friends" who pay homage at monthly meetings and tend a museum of sad souvenirs, and now Gems' play.

Different Person

The real Piaf emerges as a rather different person than one sees on the stage. First, she was not raucous. "Among friends she could be vulgar, like we all are," Aznavour admitted. "But in public she was very elegant. She was never vulgar in the theater. The theater was her church."

Was she sad? "She had a traumatic background but this taught her to laugh," said Aznavour. "And did she laugh. It came from deep down."

And she was not a hard drug addict or an alcoholic. Her mother died of an overdose and her father of alcoholism, leaving her repulsed by drugs and liquor. Apparently she had little tolerance for alcohol and often seemed rather drunk. Her eyes glassed, the effects perhaps heightened by pills. After her first injuries, she did become dependent on painkillers, sedatives, "uppers" and "downers."

Finally, while she sang of the streets and for the masses, she never longed to return. She said goodbye to street life when she discovered champagne. In Gems' play Piaf never rises above her class, which she strove to do during her life. "Her main goal was to escape her background and to become a princess," Montand said.

In Pere Lachaise cemetery, Piaf shares a corner with Gertrude Stein, Modigliani and Charpentier. When directions are asked of the guard, a ruddy-faced man with a yellow cigarette permanently glued to his lower lip, he replies, "The Kid? Over there." To the masses, she still is one of them.

PEOPLE:

Mary Cunningham Takes Seagram Job

Mary Cunningham, who resigns as a vice president at the Ben Corp. after rumors linked her romantically with the company chairman, has accepted a job at Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Inc. Seagram spokesman said Cunningham, 29, who was vice president of strategic planning at Bendix, accepted a similar position at Seagram. Cunningham, one of the youngest high-ranking corporate executives in the U.S., resigned from Bendix last year after denying rumors that had been promoted because of her involvement with the firm's 42-year-old chairman, Sam Agee.

Kingman Brewster, outgoing ambassador to Britain, has left home after "a glorious four years" in London. Brewster, former president of Yale University, named ambassador by Jim Carter and resigned when Reagan became president. Plans to write his memoirs, "Ambassador to the World," U.S. Embassy in London. Brewster, a former U.S. ambassador to the U.S. Embassy in London, had been acting as a liaison between the U.S. and the U.K. since the end of the war.

Exiled Soviet chess grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi says he has come to his decision and will challenge the Soviet Union's Anatoly Karpov for the world championship. Korchnoi, 49, is the statement in Hong Kong. He had planned to travel to Canada Tuesday for a chess tour. Korchnoi, who has been bitterly contested champion since 1978, said he had considered resigning the scheduled match before playing, but he decided to play. He said he would be too good for the Soviets. Karpov is a 1975 world champion. The match will be in July or August in Iceland or Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

—SAMUEL JUSTI

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